

NASA Is Delighted By 'Dull' Mission

Shuttle's Successful Test Sets Stage For Routine, Commercial Space Flight

By Lee Dembart
Los Angeles Times Service
HOUSTON — When the space shuttle Columbia touched down Monday in California's Mojave Desert, it successfully completed the first test of the most sophisticated vehicle ever built: a combination launch vehicle, spacecraft and airplane that is reusable.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The United States to treat space as a resource, to launch, maintain and repair satellites, space factories and space stations.

Tass Says Reagan Is Preparing U.S. For War in Space

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union sounded a note of alarm Monday about what it said were President Reagan's preparations for war in space, amid warnings here that development of new space weapons would give "a new and more dangerous dimension to the arms race."

Tass, in a report on Mr. Reagan's policy statement on future U.S. space efforts Sunday, said, "The president bluntly declared that his administration would be preparing for a war in outer space."

X-Ray Called Effective As Breast Cancer Test

By Paul Jacobs
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Mammography — X-rays of the breasts — played a crucial role in the early detection of breast cancer among 280,000 women who voluntarily took part in a nationwide, five-year cancer screening program that concluded last year.

The new findings, published Monday in *CA: A Cancer Journal*, underscored the importance of mammography by showing that the accuracy of the technique has improved greatly over the past two decades, while exposure to potentially harmful radiation has fallen.

As many as 90 percent of the breast cancers diagnosed in the screening program, the Breast Cancer Detection Demonstration Project — required mammography.

The study showed that annual exams that included physical examination of the breasts and the appropriate use of mammography detected 80 percent of 3,557 cases of cancer before tumors had spread to the lymph nodes — a finding that usually requires extensive surgery and means a reduced rate of survival.

at times, that is just what the space agency had hoped for. NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, expects the shuttle to make flying into space almost as routine as flying across the ocean.

"Speaking for the orbiter project, it has been a complete success," said Aaron Cohen, the project manager.

This spacecraft can probably absorb more battle damage, more system failures than anything we have ever flown," said Eugene F. Kranz, NASA's deputy director of flight operations.

In its four test flights, the Columbia logged more than 9 million miles (14.4 million kilometers) while making 314 orbits of the Earth. The latest flight was marred only by the loss of the two, \$25-million booster rockets, which sank in the Atlantic Ocean after liftoff.

With the shuttle program now firmly established, NASA is left without a new project. Despite intense lobbying by the space agency for a national commitment to build a permanent, orbiting space station, President Reagan has so far refused to go along.

In welcoming the returning astronauts Sunday, he committed the United States only to "establishing a more permanent presence in space."

For the space agency, which has known virtually nothing but success since the Mercury program began more than two decades ago, the shuttle's engineering achievements must now be matched by commercial and marketing efforts to fly nongovernmental payloads.

Under the current plan, one-third of shuttle flights will be for civilian cargoes, one-third for military cargoes and one-third for paying commercial cargoes, for which there is stiff competition from the French Ariane rocket.

Three more orbiters will eventually join Columbia once regular service begins in November. One of them, Challenger, took off from Edwards Air Force Base Sunday for its ferry flight to Florida. It is to begin operation on the sixth shuttle flight. Two others, Discovery and Atlantis, are to be delivered later.

One question left to be resolved is the amount of time that will be needed to launch an orbiter after it returns from space. The turnaround time has steadily decreased since the first shuttle flight, but improvements are still needed if

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



CONFIDENT STRIDE — Mexico's next president, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, walking with his wife in Mexico City after they voted in the national elections. Page 2.

Non-Communist Deputy in Poland Urges Regime to End Martial Law

United Press International

WARSAW — A non-Communist member of parliament issued a bold call Monday to Poland's military authorities to lift martial law, grant amnesty to political prisoners and offer conciliation.

But the speech by Roman Bielecki, a deputy from Gdynia, near where the Solidarity union was born, drew only a long silence from most parliament members.

He said that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the nation's leader, "spoke here in this room about building a bridge. We know that a bridge is indispensable, but the majority of society is prevented from the possibility of building the first span."

"Let the authorities start building the first span by [reaching] agreement, [granting] a general amnesty, lifting the ban on suspended societies and other social organizations, returning civil liberties and lastly lifting martial law or at least substituting for it a less drastic formula," Mr. Bukowski

declared. Earlier this year he had voted against the martial law resolution.

He called for the immediate formation of a parliamentary committee to cooperate with local social action committees and the church to work out a draft of such

The Polish military regime is reportedly urging the pope to cancel his visit next month. Page 2.

a plan in time for Poland's national day, July 22.

Mr. Bukowski's speech, in which he also bluntly condemned police brutality, stunned the several hundred deputies gathered for the opening of a routine two-day session largely devoted to economic matters.

There have been increasing rumors in Warsaw that Gen. Jaruzelski will announce an amnesty for most of the estimated 2,800 political inmates still held under martial law regulations.

There have also been rumors that he would lift or modify mar-

tial law, perhaps in an effort to create more favorable conditions for a visit later this year by Pope John Paul II.

At the final parliamentary session Tuesday, deputies are to elect a president-setting state tribunal, whose members will be empowered to judge and decree punishment on government officials charged with irresponsible behavior or abuse of power.

Communist deputy Zbigniew Geyrich opened Monday's session with an economic report that reiterated figures showing Poland's national income in 1981 dropped 13 percent while its standard of living dropped 22 percent.



STATION VACATION — Thousands of vacationers, who ordinarily would have traveled by train, had to find other ways at London's Victoria Station to seek the sun as British Rail engineers, defying a government dismissal threat, were on strike Monday for a second day.

Silicon Valley, Like 1946 Vienna, Is Fertile Field for Spies

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

PALO ALTO, Calif. — When the news broke last month that two of Japan's most prestigious manufacturers had been charged with attempting to buy American computer secrets, it didn't surprise a lot of the folks who congregate each afternoon at Rickley's Hyatt House and Dink's Shack on El Camino Real.

"I think this thing with Mitsubishi and Hitachi is just the tip of the iceberg," said Charles Ruck, "I think it's surprising something like it hasn't happened before."

Law enforcement officials agreed: Silicon Valley has become like Vienna in 1946 or Lisbon in 1940 — a hunting ground for spies of many nations, not to mention agents of American companies spying on each other.

Thriving Bazaar

It's also become, they say, a thriving underground bazaar where tens of millions of dollars worth of electronic equipment, some with military applications, is being stolen annually and shipped abroad, much of it to Communist countries.

In the 1960s a generation of engineer-entrepreneurs settled here and struck it rich with a derivative of simple beach sand, silicon, which became the raw material for the microchips that make modern computers work. Silicon Valley is a region about 25 miles (40 kilometers) long and six miles wide with more than

to the demand that the PLO and its fighters unconditionally leave Lebanon.

The effect of the Israeli siege, however, has been to bring negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Lebanon crisis to a virtual standstill and, more ominously, to deepen antagonisms and suspicions between Lebanon's Moslem and Christians at a time when the country is badly in need of national unity.

The checkpoints at the three crossing roads between predominantly Moslem West Beirut and Christian East Beirut — where the Israelis are now entrenched in large numbers — are being manned on the eastern side by Israeli-supplied Christian Phalangist militiamen.

"The Americans say they want to unite Lebanon and create a strong central government," said former Premier Saab Salam, the titular head of West Beirut's Sunni Moslem population, "but what the Israelis are doing is separating Beirut, and preventing the Moslem prime minister from meeting with the Maronite president."

Mr. Wazzan — who lives and maintains his office in West Beirut — said he would not cross through Israeli checkpoints in East Beirut to attend further negotiations with President Elias Serris, Foreign Minister Fawad Butros and the U.S.

special envoy, Philip C. Habib, at the presidential palace in Baalbek.

President Reagan, vacationing in California, sent new instructions to Mr. Habib on Monday in continuing efforts to resolve the crisis in Lebanon, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, told reporters in Santa Barbara.

Beginning late Sunday night, Israeli warships off the Beirut coastline and gunners in the hills south of the capital blasted the several Palestinian neighborhoods, "damaging many buildings and causing many casualties," the state-run Beirut radio said.

Each side accused the other of starting the artillery duel, but there was clearly much more fire coming into the city than going out.

Beirut radio said two shells also landed in the yard of the presidential palace in Baalbek, injuring Foreign Minister Butros' driver. It was not clear who fired the shells.

The PLO news agency Wafa said Israeli armored units were trying to advance on Beirut International Airport and that four Israeli vehicles were hit.

The effects of the Israeli blockade, which was in its third day, began to be seriously felt in West Beirut on Monday.

Panicked residents lined up at the city's main supermarkets at dawn and swept the shelves clean of many staples, which normally are brought in from the east side. There was no gasoline to be had anywhere in West Beirut. Dr. Amal Kurban, the chief of staff at Beirut's American University Hospital, said his institution had only one or two days' supply of oxygen on hand.

In Jerusalem, an Army spokesman said Israel "has no intention of denying water to the population in the city or trying to starve them."

Ararat Reproaches Qadhafi

BEIRUT (AP) — Yasser Ararat, the PLO leader, reproached Col. Moammar Qadhafi of Libya for urging Palestinian guerrillas bottled up in West Beirut to commit suicide before surrendering to Israel, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said Monday.

Mr. Ararat criticized Col. Qadhafi for his "tone of despair and for failing to come to the aid of the besieged PLO, the agency said."

Casualty Count Lowered

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel lowered its estimate Monday of civilian casualties from its invasion of Lebanon, saying 331.

INSIDE

■ The demise of the U.S. Equal Rights Amendment may have been cause for celebration by some of President Reagan's supporters but there was no revelry at the White House. Surveys clearly show women are parting company dramatically with men — including Mr. Reagan — on key issues.

■ Pierre Elliott Trudeau has embarked on a "crusade" to end Canada's worst economic crisis since the Depression. To succeed, he will need unassisted cooperation from skeptical Canadians. He may not get it.

■ Italy stunned favored Brazil 3-2 to advance to the World Cup final while Spain held England to a scoreless draw, allowing West Germany to advance as well.

Moscow Said to Reject More Support for PLO

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, turned down an appeal Monday from the Palestine Liberation Organization for a tougher Soviet stand on the Lebanese crisis, Arab diplomatic sources said.

Fareed Kaddoumi, head of the political department of the PLO, called in talks with Mr. Gromyko for Moscow to become more actively involved in the dispute and take measures to enforce an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the sources said.

Mr. Kaddoumi was accompanied at the meeting by Mohammed Bouetta, the Moroccan foreign minister, and Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, the Kuwaiti foreign minister.

Arab sources said the three Arab officials came to Moscow on Monday. Other envoys are due to visit Britain, China, France and the United States — all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The Arab League effort to persuade the major powers to get Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

The mission to Paris is expected to arrive Tuesday, Arab sources in the Gulf said.

Mr. Gromyko voiced Moscow's outrage at Israel's military action and pledged to use the full weight of its international influence to try to end the fighting and get Israeli troops out of Lebanon, the sources said.

But, he said, the Soviet Union was not prepared to go beyond diplomatic efforts and "would not budge one inch from its present Middle Eastern policy," they added.

Moscow has been sharply criticized by some sections of the PLO for not making a more forceful show of its support for the organization and its Syrian allies after the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon last month.

The Arab sources gave no details of what kind of demands Mr. Kaddoumi made at the meeting, but they said Mr. Gromyko declined any increased Soviet role in Lebanon.

Mr. Kaddoumi, however, was quoted during the weekend by the Kuwaiti news agency as saying

that he would tell Soviet leaders that they should do "something drastic" to force an end to Israeli military actions in Lebanon. He also was quoted then as saying it was "not enough just to denounce Israel's aggression."

The Arab sources said some sections of the PLO had been hoping that Moscow would make a show of force such as sending combat ships or flying in troops to Syria. "Gromyko made clear this was out of the question," they added.

But the three-man delegation considered that their talks with the foreign minister had been generally very successful, they added.

At the United Nations late Sunday, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling for respect for the civilian populations in Lebanon, "without any discrimination." It repudiated "all acts of violence against those populations." Neither Israel nor the Palestinian guerrillas that Israel forces are trying to drive out of Lebanon had reached a "most sensitive stage" and could be threatened by further delay.

Mubarak to Attend Talks

CAIRO (UPI) — President Hosni Mubarak, backing down from an earlier position, said Monday he agreed to attend a no-nuclear summit conference in Baghdad Wednesday, despite the absence of Iraqi-Egyptian diplomatic relations. He made the announcement after receiving Iraqi Justice Minister Muntahir Ibrahim who relayed an invitation from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

His decision was another conciliatory gesture toward Iraq which, along with 16 other Arab states, broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt in 1979 to protest its conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel.

Technology a Priority

Mr. Southard estimates that over the last five years at least \$100 million in hardware and technology has been stolen. On the world market, he said, microchips have become a new kind of illegal trade item, because they are so small, can be stolen easily and can then be sold for large amounts of money.

The Reagan administration has said that it is giving high priority to damming the flow of technology and advanced hardware from U.S. companies, but many people here are skeptical about its success.

Mr. Ruck, a vice president of the Dimes Group, which exports nonmilitary medical and scientific instrumentation to the Soviet Union, said "there's a great deal of technology flowing out of the valley," some through outright espionage.

But much of this outflow, he added, is "because of the profit motivation, greed. The flow is almost impossible to stop unless we turn ourselves into a closed society."

Poland Is Said to Urge Pope to Cancel Plans To Visit Next Month

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The military government is urging Pope John Paul II to cancel or at least postpone his planned visit to Poland next month, according to Catholic and other Western diplomatic sources.

The Polish authorities are understood to have told the pope's personal envoy, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, who returned to Rome last week, that conditions would not be right for a papal visit next month.

They are apparently hoping that the pope will take the initiative and cancel the visit himself, thus saving them from an embarrassing decision to refuse him entry to his native land.

Meanwhile, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, flew to Rome on Monday. Sources said a final Vatican decision on the visit is likely to be made during his two-week stay there. The archbishop arrived in Rome and went immediately to meet the pope. Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Kraków is also in Rome.

Shuttle Fulfills Expectations

(Continued from Page 1)

the shuttles are to fly 40 missions a year, as currently scheduled.

In the future, most shuttle flights will take off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida and land there as well. In addition, a second shuttle launch facility is under construction at Vandenberg Air Force Base north of Santa Barbara, Calif., where flights carrying military cargo will take off and land.

The shuttle is built by Rockwell International at its facility in Downey, Calif. As in much of the space program, the shuttle demanded technological breakthroughs more than theoretical ones.

Among them was the development of the heat-resistant tiles that shield the bottom of the craft from the temperatures of the 2,600 degrees Fahrenheit (1,425 degrees Celsius) created by re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.

At the start, it was possible to do that only with very heavy tiles. The tiles that were ultimately created have a density of nine pounds (4.1 kilograms) per cubic foot, about the same as balsa wood.

Another technological challenge involved the development of high-performance but lightweight main engines that would withstand high pressures. That, too, was achieved.

Finally, the shuttle required a computer system with hardware and software more sophisticated than any previously known.

The system that was designed has four synchronized computers that gather data, perform calculations and send out control signals 440 times a second.

Funding Under Review

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (NYT) — A senior administration official says a fifth space shuttle vehicle and a manned space platform would only be approved after a careful analysis by an interagency task force appointed last year by President Reagan.

In the meantime, White House aide said Sunday, Mr. Reagan intends to let the budgetary process now going on in Congress have a large say in the future of the space program.

5 Die in Spain Auto Crash

The Associated Press

BURGOS, Spain — All five occupants of a car died instantly Monday when it went off the road near here and hit a house, police reported.

No details of any meetings have been released. But Vatican sources said the pope was certainly briefed on the latest results of talks between Polish church and state authorities on the proposed visit.

Warsaw fears that a papal visit could provoke demonstrations of hostility toward the regime, since next month will be the second anniversary of the founding of the now-banned Solidarity labor union, as well as the first anniversary of the so-called Gdansk agreement, under which Warsaw agreed to many of Solidarity's demands.

The reason for the pope's visit is to attend celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa on Aug. 26. But the pope also wants to extract political concessions from the authorities in the form of a relaxation of martial law, and the government fears his presence would incite people to demand such concessions.

Although the government is rumored to be planning to release more detained Solidarity activists for Poland's national day July 24, the leadership reportedly still believes it will not have made enough progress by then toward its stated goal of national reconciliation to allow a papal visit.

There are fears that bread will be in short supply later this summer before the new harvest is brought in, adding to social tensions. And recent disturbances in Poznan and Wrocław, as well as the May riots in Warsaw and other cities, have strengthened the argument that a papal visit might provoke large-scale disturbances.

Support for Visit

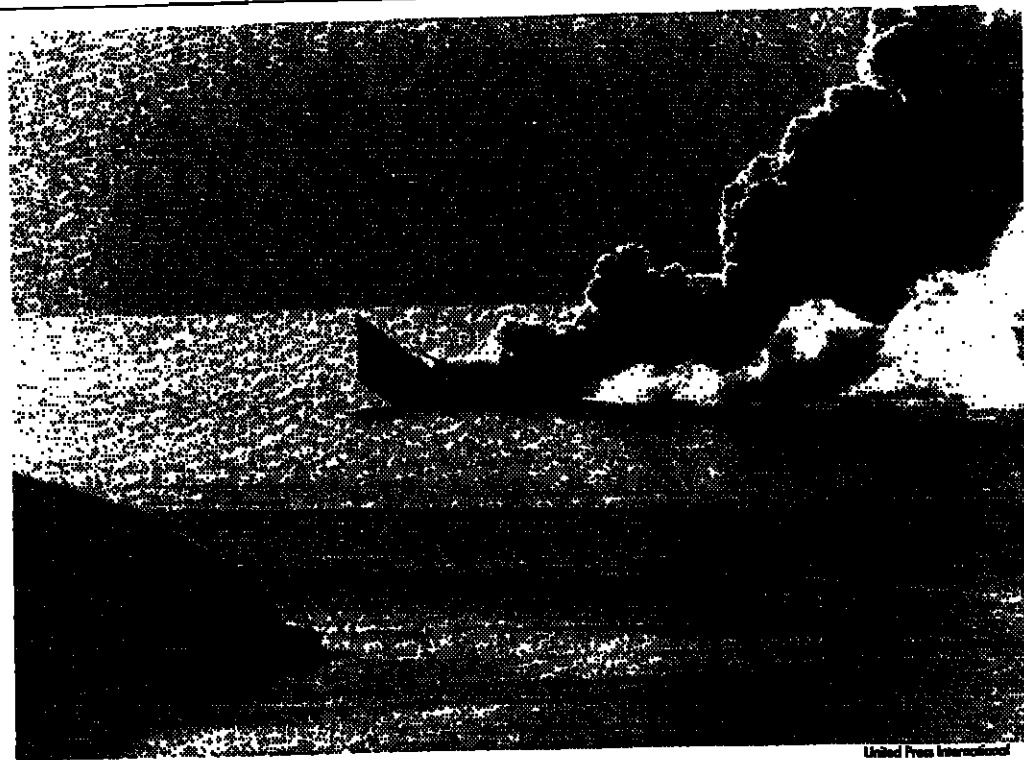
Not everyone in the regime opposes the visit. A liberal faction around Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski believes a visit this summer could be used to accelerate the relaxation in martial law already under way.

But the conservatives appear to have the upper hand, in part because they want any papal visit to be an official one that would confer a degree of respectability on the regime. But the Vatican is known to be reluctant to do anything that could be construed as condoning the martial law imposed in December and the suppression of Solidarity.

A papal visit later in the year, however, is not being ruled out in official circles, because by then the regime hopes to have lifted martial law and to have the economy working again. Western diplomats say the regime is probably also hoping the colder weather by then will dampen any demonstrations.

Western governments are closely watching the maneuvering over a papal visit. In January the 15 NATO nations agreed to impose trade and financial sanctions on Poland until martial law is lifted, all detainees are freed and talks on the country's political future are opened between the government and Solidarity and the church. Western nations generally hope the pope will not undercut the sanctions by agreeing to go to Poland without gaining concessions similar to those they are seeking.

Meanwhile, several other less influential Western Christian leaders are visiting Poland or planning to do so, despite martial law. Last week the head of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States, Metropolitan Theodosius of New York, paid a visit to Poland's Orthodox minority and was received by the minister of religious affairs. In a speech at a reception by religious leaders, Metropolitan Theodosius offered only indirect criticism of martial law, which he described as "a breakdown of confidence between citizen and state."



SCENES OF WAR — Two photographs released Sunday by The Daily Express of London show the British ship Antelope sinking in Falkland Sound May 23 after being hit in an Argentine attack, and Argentine soldiers carrying away bodies of their dead on East Falkland.



De la Madrid Hailed as President In Mexico on Unofficial Vote Tally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — The candidate of Mexico's ruling party, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, claimed the presidency Monday over six opponents although no official vote tallies have been released.

Interior Minister Enrique Olivares Santana, chief of the Federal Electoral Commission, said Mr. de la Madrid held a broad margin over all opposition candidates in the counting following Sunday's elections.

Mr. de la Madrid told a nationwide television broadcast and thousands of cheering loyalists from the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party that "the PRI won." He thanked "peasants, workers, the popular classes, women and youth" for support.

Mr. de la Madrid told a nationwide television broadcast and thousands of cheering loyalists from the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party that "the PRI won." He thanked "peasants, workers, the popular classes, women and youth" for support.

Mr. de la Madrid's Institutional Revolutionary Party, the PRI, released a tally of unofficial results to the newspaper Excelsior, claiming 19 million votes compared with 2.3 million for the rightist National Action Party and 1.7 million for the United Socialist coalition. More than 31 million were eligible to vote.

The Federal Electoral Commission said final results would not be announced until counting is completed in several days. Mexicans also voted on Sunday for a Senate and House of Representatives.

There was no official word on

results for the 64 senate and 400 congressional seats.

The new president replaces President José López Portillo for a single six-year term starting Dec. 1. Mexican law prohibits a second term.

The other presidential candidates were Pablo Emilio Madero of the rightist National Action Party, Arnaldo Martínez Verdugo of the United Socialist coalition, Candido Diaz Cerecedo of the Socialist Workers, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra of the Revolutionary Workers Party, Manuel Moreno Sanchez of the Social Democratic Party and Ignacio González Golliz of the Mexican Democratic Party.

There was little popular enthusiasm during the campaign, despite efforts by the López Portillo administration, PRI and opposition party campaigners to stir it up.

The PRI has won every Mexican presidential election since its formation in 1929. Mr. de la Madrid's victory was assured when the party picked him last September.

A Harvard-educated economist who has never held an elected office, Mr. de la Madrid, 47, is expected to take a businesslike approach to the presidency with an emphasis on trying to clean up widespread government corruption.

Following political reform in 1978, five new Mexican political parties were legalized. However, apart from the PRI, only the United Socialist coalition and the con-

servative National Action Party are expected to win even 10 percent of the vote. Parties that receive less than 1.5 percent will lose their registry.

Reflecting PRI anxiety to see discontent channeled along institutional lines, the political reform also arranged for 100 of the 400 seats in the Chamber of Deputies to be distributed among minority parties through proportional representation.

As a result, even though overwhelmed in the presidential elections, the opposition will have a voice in the Chamber of Deputies.

3-Day Strike Is Called By Air France Workers

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Air France flight attendants Monday called a strike for three days starting at midnight Wednesday, but the airline said it hopes to maintain two-thirds of its overseas flights and two-fifths of its European flights during the walkout.

The strike, for shorter working hours, was called as a similar three-day strike at Air Inter, the French domestic airline, was scheduled to end at midnight Monday night. French stewards and stewardesses fly 45 hours a month, not including time spent during stopovers or awaiting take-off or disembarkation.

As the talks on the Falklands collapsed, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar displayed a candor seldom seen in chambers where opaque language is the rule. He publicly said that both Britain and Argentina had hardened their positions, failing to reflect the concessions they had made in private talks.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate and a critic of the organization, told a Security Council meeting that "we can be proud of the United Nations" and especially of the secretary-general.

Mr. Ottum, who broke the council deadlock that put Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar in office, said: "He is more free with the council and offers his opinion more freely."

"I Am a Third World Man" Some Third World members now complain that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has not spoken often or loudly enough in denouncing apartheid in South Africa, in insisting on statehood for Palestinian Arabs, or in pressing global negotiations aimed at vast transfers of resources from rich to poor nations.

"I am a Third World Man" Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said. "But first of all I am the representative of 157 countries. I have to act in a way so that I am not only the representative of the Third World."

He shares the views of the Third World but has little use for empty gestures. His relaxed, informal style contrasts with that of Mr. Waldheim, who was painfully conscious of protocol and prestige. Mr. Waldheim reserved an elevator for his private use. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar rides with the rest.

The new secretary-general, who believes that he should set an example for economy, is now traveling in Europe with an aide and a security guard, "which I hate."

He mixes political boldness with caution. He inherited a director of the UN Human Rights Commission, Theo van Boven, who had defended the United States and others by drawing attention to the abuses of rightist Latin American regimes. After five weeks as secretary-general, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar dismissed Mr. van Boven, a move aides now suggest may have been ill-advised.

In his first weeks, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar pledged to institute changes at the United Nations that he is now again promising to undertake. He made some changes. He appointed a woman, Leila Doss of Egypt, as personnel director to show he knew that women working at the UN believe they are victims of discrimination. He named the first woman as under-secretary-general, Louise M. Mair of Jamaica, and put her in charge of a conference on Palestine set for 1984.

But aides at the Staff Committee, a company union with some measure of independence, cannot detect any tangible results. No effort has been made to recruit women, they say, and women still lose out in promotions.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar acknowledges that "I have been distracted by serious international problems" and vows that now he intends to "shake this house in an administrative sense. My obsession is the efficiency of this house."

"I still have four and a half years — not a day more," he said, underlining his refusal to seek a second term, a stance that makes him less vulnerable to the political pressures of the UN member nations. "I have enough time to leave to my successor a well-organized and efficient house."

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Sizing Up America's Top Farmer

Block Is Optimistic Despite Criticism and Hard Times

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — He may be the only farmer in the country who has been called "the most powerful man in America" by a former president. He may be the only farmer who has been called "the most powerful man in America" by a former president.

In spite of the agricultural economy, not being what it should, I am encouraged and confident as secretary of agriculture," he said recently. "I've learned a lot. I'm a stunner, better secretary now. I serve the president well in my capacity."

Sticks Up Very Well

Some in Washington's agriculture establishment — farmer and commodity groups, legislators, lobbyists — agree with Mr. Block's self-diagnosis. But not many. Almost all think he is a stick-up man, motivated by his own ego, his own sense of power, his own sense of mission.

In 17 months in office, Mr. Block has traveled at home and abroad more than any other secretary in modern times. He has been called around frantically on Capitol Hill over a farm bill and economic issues. He has engaged the nation's top farm food policy changes. He has stirred the nation's top farm food policy changes. He has stirred the nation's top farm food policy changes.

no assistant secretary for congressional affairs.

Republicans who will talk for the record say, predictably, that he is doing an A-1 job. "He sticks up very well," said Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois. "He deserves high marks for ending the grain embargo. Farmers feel they have a champion in him."

Sen. Richard G. Lugar of Indiana said, "He was an excellent choice for secretary. He is a farmer, he's perceived as one of them. He does a good job within the constraints that are there."

Mr. Lugar's view was seconded by Joseph A. Kliney, agriculture adviser to the National Governors' Association and a longtime friend of Mr. Block. "Jack Block has more chemistry with farmers than any secretary in recent history," he said.

But Democrats like Rep. Glenn English, a member of the Agriculture Committee from Oklahoma, think the chemistry is a witch's potion. They think Mr. Block and the White House are directly responsible for current hard times on the farm.

Boundless Optimism

There is no question Block has the tools to improve the economic situation in agriculture, but he is philosophically opposed to using them. He has to bear the responsibility for a good part of the difficulties farmers are facing," Rep. English said. "His solution is to pray for bad weather, which shows

you how bad he is for agriculture."

The hallmark of it all is Mr. Block's boundless optimism. In the face of a continuing decline in the agricultural economy, his speeches and interviews are laden with a central thought: Let free markets work, let Mr. Reagan's economic recovery plan work, get government out of agriculture, and farmers will be in luck.

Roger Clark, a farmer from Brady, Neb., and vice president of Farmland Industries, a cooperative, is one of the secretary's constituents who is cooling. "One of my disappointments is that in all of his talks he says, 'Just wait, we'll have a recovery.' Even with recovery in other sectors, agriculture won't recover without other action. We can't continue to pile up bushels and bushels of grain like we're doing."

Mr. Clark added, "Every farmer will say he doesn't want government involved in farming, but the fact of life is that government is involved and government has to get into it now to get it straightened out."

"He's an honest, good man, an official of a major farmer organization said of Mr. Block. "But he's an ideologue. He absolutely believes this free market BS when he claims credit for lifting the Soviet grain embargo, that's BS, too. They came to the right political moment to lift it. He didn't end it."



John R. Block

Mr. Block does take credit for overcoming hard-line opposition and persuading the president to lift the embargo imposed by President Jimmy Carter in 1980 after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan. Mr. Block — as well as many of the country's farmers — continues to believe that the embargo was a severe self-inflicted wound.

Mr. Block's early inability to move the president and outgoing Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who wanted to go slowly for fear of sending the "wrong signal" to the Soviet Union, became a celebrated source of frustration for him. He said he felt then, as he feels now, that the embargo had hurt the U.S. farm economy more than it hurt the Russians. But worse, perhaps, it interrupted a steadily growing and lucrative trade connection that American farmers have not regained.

Planned Shift Of Pentagon Schools Stalls

Dependents' Education Overseen by Military

By Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress voted in 1979 to form a Cabinet-level Department of Education, planners decided to include the Defense Department's overseas dependent schools and their 9,000 employees.

But the Reagan administration took office intent on dismantling the Education Department as a Cabinet agency. Although that plan seems dead for this congressional session, administration officials are well on the way toward blocking transfer of the Pentagon schools.

In early May, the Senate passed an amendment by Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, to an authorization bill that would keep Department of Defense schools under the control of the military. The \$400 million-a-year system operates about 270 schools for 135,000 students in more than 20 foreign countries.

Smooth Operation

Sen. Quayle said that transferring the military schools would disrupt their smooth operation. Sen. Robert I. Stafford, Republican of Vermont, chairman of the Senate education subcommittee, and Sen. William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, opposed the amendment, in part because there had been no hearings on it.

The bill has yet to reach the House floor, but several administration officials and congressional aides said a ban on the transfer is likely to pass.

Trudeau, to Win Economic Fight, Needs Help From Skeptical Public

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Pierre Elliott Trudeau embarked last week on a crusade to end Canada's 12-per-cent inflation and the worst economic crisis since the Depression of the 1930s.

To succeed, he will need unaccustomed cooperation from skeptical Canadians. He seems confident of getting it. When a reporter asked if he had perhaps lost political effectiveness after more than 13 years as prime minister, Mr. Trudeau replied coldly, "No, I haven't given that any thought."

Others have. The recession, with high inflation, high interest rates and unemployment above 10 per cent, has spread fear and unrest among wage-earners, farmers, and small businessmen. But even before the situation became critical, something verging on Trudeauaphobia began to replace the Trudeau-mania that swept him into office in 1968 and, with only a brief interruption in 1979, has kept him there.

The Globe and Mail of Toronto seemed to be speaking for many of Canada's decision-makers when it said, "Recovery has no chance if Mr. Trudeau stays." It added, "If we are to acquire faith in our potential for recovery, we must have a sign of change more believable than any budget could provide. Such a sign can come only from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and it can come only with his resignation. His real failings are many. He can no longer deal with our problem. He is our problem."

Last week's budget imposed two years of wage restraint on federal employees as a signal to the rest of the country to follow suit. But when Mr. Trudeau met with the 10 provincial premiers, they refused to commit themselves to specifics on parallel measures.

New Opportunity

Mr. Trudeau, 62, has long fought to override regional, cultural and linguistic antagonisms and to forge a firmly knit Canada. But his 1979 campaign on these issues ended in bitter defeat and, after languishing in opposition for a few months, he announced his retirement. The ineptness of Joe Clark's Progressive-Conservative government gave him a new opportunity and in February, 1980, he came roaring back with the greeting, "Welcome to the 1980s."

The 1980s, however, have proved difficult. Dealing with Canada's economy is particularly frustrating for a strong-willed man like Mr. Trudeau. It is heavily subject to influences beyond any Canadian's control, notably from the United States where two-thirds

of Canada's exports are sold. As the economy has soured, so has the pro-Trudeau mood, even in his own party.

The Liberals enjoy a comfortable majority in the House of Commons and in their own interest are not likely to split apart on votes that could bring down Mr. Trudeau. But their future looks ominous; polls show them well behind the Progressive-Conservatives. Mr. Trudeau, who rarely confides his private thoughts, has kept everyone guessing as to when he may step down.

NEWS ANALYSIS

After his comeback in 1980, he launched two of his boldest moves. His energy policy sought to reverse Canada's long history of selling its natural resources and industrial manpower to foreign capital. By 1990, the oil and gas industry is to be at least 50 percent Canadian-owned. His other initiative ended 50 years of bickering over Canada's constitutional link to Britain with the proclamation in April of Canada's new constitution.

National Goals

Both policies were intended to establish national goals and a common national heritage. But they had their price. The energy program dampened investor confidence and drove oil-drilling operators southward to more hospitable climes. The constitutional battle left considerable bitterness, notably in Quebec, which rejected the new charter.

Paradoxically, his drive for na-

tional unity and strong national government has badly split the country. It has effectively wiped out the Liberal Party in the West, where the oil and gas is produced. It has isolated Quebec and has severely undermined confidence in his government.

In February, Mr. Trudeau declared his disillusionment with "cooperative federalism." Conceding he had been "kicked in the teeth" by greedy provincial leaders, he announced that the federal government would henceforth look out for itself. But now he acknowledges he needs the cooperation of the provinces and the public to make voluntary wage and price restraints effective. It will not be easy.

If voluntarism does not work, Mr. Trudeau may be forced to invoke mandatory wage and price controls as he did in 1975 when he declared a national emergency and obtained Supreme Court backing. He does not normally have constitutional powers to resort to so drastic a step. But he has been drastic before and in the twilight of his career he may feel it would be better to act than to leave the economy in ruins and his standing in history tarnished.

U.S. Anti-Tank Missile Said to Be Ineffective

By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A General Accounting Office report says the Defense Department is holding back a planned \$5-billion program for an advanced version of the "Anti-Tank" missile called Maverick, saying that five years of operational testing have failed to show that the tank-killing weapon "can be used effectively by U.S. military personnel in combat."

Even under "very favorable test conditions," the missile had only "limited success," the report said. On the other hand, it found that it is not known whether the Maverick can work well under less-than-favorable test conditions, as may happen in combat.

As an example of "relatively benign test conditions," the report said that at Fort Riley, Kan., last year, test pilots were told in advance "what to look for in the test situation despite the fact that this information would probably not be available in a combat situation."

The pilots "flew in a small and

familiar target area that had many unique visual and thermal cues," such as burning hulks that they knew were "enemy" because "friendly" equipment wasn't provided, the report said.

Testing Office Sought

The report stems from a review of the Pentagon's operational weapon testing system, requested by Sen. David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas. Sen. Pryor wants Congress to create an independent Pentagon office of operational testing and evaluation. The GAO, the investigating arm of Congress, picked Maverick as a case history of weaknesses in current weapon testing, and on June 25 sent the report in classified form to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. Sen. Pryor released unclassified portions Friday.

A Pentagon panel is scheduled to decide in August whether to order production of 200 advanced Mavericks as the possible first step toward buying 61,000 of the missiles from Hughes Aircraft Co. The GAO report warned against buy-

ing the 200 missiles because "even limited procurement requires more evidence of success in testing and evaluation than is currently available."

The Pentagon said Friday that it and the Air Force will have no comment "at this time."

In an interview in February, however, the panel chairman, Defense Undersecretary Richard D. DeLauer, said: "You know, it's a go-ahead now, there's no question about it, the question is at what pace."

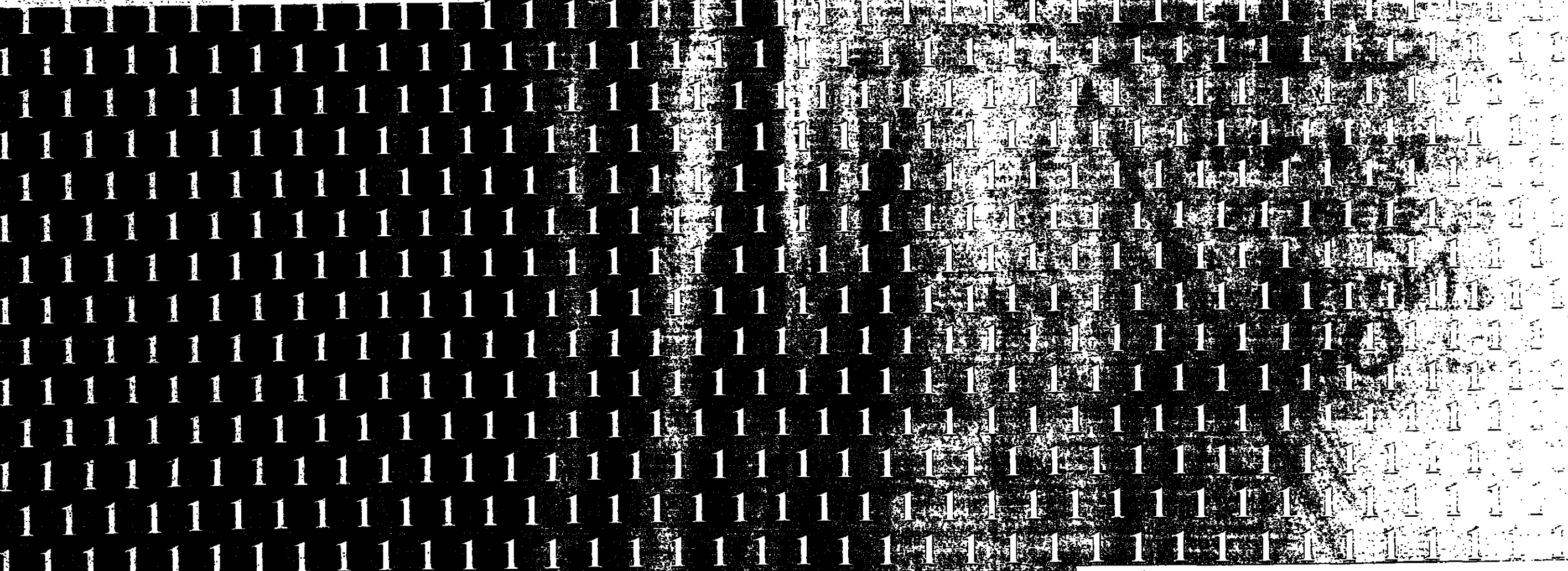
The advanced Maverick uses an infrared device to sense temperature contrasts between an object and its hotter or colder immediate surroundings. It shows the contrasts on a cockpit screen five inches (12.7 centimeters) square, and is supposed to guide the missile to a target. Darkness doesn't affect the heat-seeking sensor, so it was promoted for its capability at night and in "adverse weather." In March, the GAO noted, the quoted phrase was changed to "limited adverse weather" without explanation or definition.

The advanced Maverick, which remains in development eight years after the initial procurement for testing, is supposed to succeed the original, daytime-only version, which uses a television camera to detect light contrasts. For the Air Force and the Pentagon, the compelling argument for both versions is that they allow a tactical aircraft to "stand off" at a distance from a target when making a launch.

The unclassified GAO report said, however, that for the missile's primary mission, supporting and protecting ground troops, "it may be questioned whether the IR [infrared] Maverick can be successfully employed at its purported stand-off ranges." The report added that "the purported advantages of the IR Maverick may be more apparent than real."

The report also questioned whether pilots relying on the missile can find the target area "in the day, at night, and in adverse weather," and whether they can distinguish a friendly tank from an enemy tank.

Swissair thanks all the business travellers who voted us the best of all airlines again in 1981; even though we have only a First Class and an Economy Class to offer.



So businessmen who spend almost more time in the air than on the ground must have come to realize that Swissair can hardly introduce something we have always had: a class for businessmen. As a full fare passenger, we suppose you'd take this to mean you can choose your favourite seat in the plane when booking; that you'll have more elbow room made by one less seat abreast in all the wide-body planes; that overhead hand-luggage lockers in all our aircraft free your legroom. And it seems only proper to announce the choice of two menus for our long-haul passengers with a neatly printed bill of fare, and to serve the meals on real china. Accompanied by excellent wines that have been quite rather than half free of charge since June 1. True, we call this businessmen's class Economy Class. But the gratifying outcome of the survey goes to show once again that the Swissair Economy Class is not to be compared with other Economy Classes. On the contrary, our's serves as a model for other airlines' new intermediate classes. Apart from our experience, which is less easily copied.

swissair

* In an impartial survey of members of the IATA (International Airline Pilots Association).

Drop in Women's Support for Reagan Troubles White House Aides

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The demise last week of the Equal Rights Amendment may have been cause for celebration by some of President Reagan's supporters, but there was no revelry at the White House.

Rather, presidential advisers are increasingly worried about another, quieter development: Census data and public-opinion surveys clearly show women not only voting in greater numbers but also parting company dramatically with men, including the president, on key issues.

Indeed, Mr. Reagan's steady slide in the polls since his post-in-

augural "honeymoon" period is the result to a significant extent of a slide in his job-rating approval by women. A Washington Post-ABC News survey in May found that 52 percent of women disapproved of the way Mr. Reagan was performing as president while only 40 percent approved.

The views of men were the opposite — 52 percent approved and 42 percent disapproved.

Masculine Image

Administration political strategists believe that economic issues and what one aide described as Mr. Reagan's "masculine" statements on military affairs are causing women to turn away from him.

Senior aides insist, as Mr. Reagan himself did at a news conference Wednesday night, that the president is committed to equal rights for women even though he opposed the ERA.

In recent weeks, presidential advisers have attempted, in the words of one, to "breathe new life" into administration initiatives to fulfill Mr. Reagan's campaign pledge to remove sexist and discriminatory provisions from state and federal laws.

Mr. Reagan referred Wednesday to such efforts as his "50 States Project," aimed at working with governors and state legislators to amend discriminatory state laws, and its federal counterpart, the Task Force on Legal Equity for Women.

Doubts on New Project

But there are questions about the administration's dedication to the "50 States Project" concept. The part-time position of coordinator for the project was vacant for three months until late June.

The Task Force on Legal Equity for Women has not been much more active. It found that its assigned task of identifying discriminatory federal laws had been substantially accomplished in the Ford and Carter administrations.

Some women at the White House regard with sharp irritation the fact that the discussion of how to solve Mr. Reagan's problem is the province of an exclusive coterie of white males.

One well-positioned woman in the White House, who has worked in other Republican presidential campaigns in which women had important roles, said that when she joined the Reagan camp she immediately felt a different attitude toward women.

It is neither rudeness nor insult, she said, but more a myopic tendency to look on women as secretarial workers capable only of typing, filing and running out for coffee. She said women are frequently overlooked when it comes to promotions even though many secretaries and executive assistants are given responsibilities beyond their routine chores.

Upward Moves

Still, the two women generally regarded as having the most influence in the Reagan White House have moved upward along that route.

Helene von Dam, Mr. Reagan's secretary since his days at the California governor, asked for and got major fund-raising responsibilities in the 1980 campaign. In the beginning at the White House, she returned to her secretarial position but was later sent to the White House personnel office to help with problems there. A formal announcement naming her as head of the personnel office is expected soon.

Margaret Tutwiler, who is the executive assistant to the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, has also risen in influence and responsibility.

Senior male aides describe how she has begun to push issues affecting women in meetings. Respect is growing for what they describe as her keen judgment.

Ms. von Dam insists that "the best-kept secret in town" is Mr. Reagan's record of appointing women. Overall, Mr. Reagan's appointments of more than 400 women to patronage-level positions approximately equal first Jimmy Carter's in his first 17 months in office.

But Mr. Reagan has made more part-time appointments. Mr. Carter named three women to head Cabinet agencies. Mr. Reagan has none, although UN Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick holds Cabinet rank.

Mr. Reagan was the first president to appoint a woman, Sandra

Day O'Connor, to the Supreme Court, but he has not appointed any to the federal appellate courts and, in filling 50 vacancies in the trial courts, has appointed only three women. All 11 women on federal appeals courts and 30 of the 35 women judges in federal trial courts were appointed by Mr. Carter, according to the National Women's Political Caucus.

Lou Harris, the pollster, said last week he believed that "one of the major developments" of the 1980s would be the emergence of women as a "powerful new force in American politics."

Mr. Harris finds that men and women are beginning to differ on a range of key issues, including the prospects of nuclear war, the recession and poverty.

Blacks Riot Over Pay At South African Mines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of black miners rioted and burned down a barber shop Monday in a continuing wage protest that has claimed eight lives along South Africa's gold-mining belt.

In addition, South Africa's mining industry — its lifeline at their lowest in many years — faces the prospect of a strike by white miners.

A spokesman for the Kloof mine west of Johannesburg said South African riot police and security guards dispersed the blacks rioting there with tear gas, but production has been halted. Police said no shots were fired in the latest outbreak and they reported no injuries.

A mine spokesman said "intimidation" stopped men from working on the Sunday night shift and also halted production Monday morning. He said 12,000 workers broke out of hostels where they had been locked up by security guards and burned down a barber shop before they were dispersed.

Rioting apparently triggered by the pay disputes flared at four gold mines last Thursday. Police called to help mine guards shot and killed six miners at the Grootevlei and West Driefontein mines early Saturday.

500 Dismissed

Nearly 500 miners were dismissed and about 800 others left their homes last Friday following the riot. One miner was found stabbed to death and another died in a gunfight following what police said were tribal squabbles.

Mine spokesmen for the Gemcor and Gold Fields companies said work at East and West Driefontein, Siffontein, Grootevlei and Buffelsfontein mines has returned to normal. A Gold Fields spokesman said of the workers who had left, "We foresee no problems in replacing them because of the unemployment in the areas where we recruit."

Miners sources said black underground workers are dissatisfied with a 12-percent pay increase and further enraged that surface workers in safe jobs had been awarded 11 percent. Workers at nearby mines run by the giant Anglo-American Corp. were given 16-percent increases.

About 22,000 white miners will vote Wednesday on whether or not to back demands for a 15-percent pay increase with a strike. Management has countered that with the depressed gold price, it can offer only 9 percent.

Union leaders predicted that their members will vote overwhelmingly for a strike, which would be the first stoppage by white miners since a weeklong strike in 1979. The election results will be known Thursday.

Weak Economy

Employers, represented by the Chamber of Mines, said a strike could have a disastrous effect on the industry. They say costs in gold mining have soared and the mines have a duty to the weak national economy not to reach a large wage settlement.

South Africa produces the largest share of the world's gold. Foreign exchange earnings from gold are vital to the country's balance of payments, already heavily in deficit. Because of the fall in the world gold price to around \$315 an ounce, from \$375 two and a half years ago, more than a quarter of South Africa's 47 gold mines are operating at a loss.

The new pay scales for the 500,000 blacks, who are not union members, were set by the Chamber of Mines and came into effect on July 1. Black underground workers received a raise of about 12 percent, making the basic starting pay \$112 a month.

White miners, who mainly hold skilled jobs from which blacks are excluded by law, earn an average \$960 a month, according to 1981 figures.

ADVERTISEMENT

International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

PARIS - RIGHT BANK

L'EUROPEEN 100 Rue de la Harpe, 75001 Paris. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. SUNDAY SPECIALS AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

LE NOAILLES 100 Rue de la Harpe, 75001 Paris. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. SUNDAY SPECIALS AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

LE PETIT RICHE 1880 Rue, Chateaux des Minimes, 75001 Paris. Daily from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. SUNDAY SPECIALS AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

LE SANCERROIS 1880 Rue, Chateaux des Minimes, 75001 Paris. Daily from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. SUNDAY SPECIALS AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

PARIS - LEFT BANK

ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 Rue St-Basile, 75001 Paris. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. SUNDAY SPECIALS AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

LA PETITE CHAISE 30 Rue de Grenelle, 75001 Paris. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. SUNDAY SPECIALS AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

BIOCUR 16, D. Voussier, Rue Psychiko (4 km. north of Athens). Greek food, prepared daily, fish, taverna. Daily 8.15 p.m. to 2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 6713997.

GREECE

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

BIOCUR 16, D. Voussier, Rue Psychiko (4 km. north of Athens). Greek food, prepared daily, fish, taverna. Daily 8.15 p.m. to 2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 6713997.

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

BIOCUR 16, D. Voussier, Rue Psychiko (4 km. north of Athens). Greek food, prepared daily, fish, taverna. Daily 8.15 p.m. to 2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 6713997.

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

BIOCUR 16, D. Voussier, Rue Psychiko (4 km. north of Athens). Greek food, prepared daily, fish, taverna. Daily 8.15 p.m. to 2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 6713997.

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

BIOCUR 16, D. Voussier, Rue Psychiko (4 km. north of Athens). Greek food, prepared daily, fish, taverna. Daily 8.15 p.m. to 2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 6713997.

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

BIOCUR 16, D. Voussier, Rue Psychiko (4 km. north of Athens). Greek food, prepared daily, fish, taverna. Daily 8.15 p.m. to 2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 6713997.

ATHENS/PSYCHICO

BIOCUR 16, D. Voussier, Rue Psychiko (4 km. north of Athens). Greek food, prepared daily, fish, taverna. Daily 8.15 p.m. to 2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 6713997.

U.S. Pipeline Stance Will Test Shultz Skills

Resolving Trade Dispute With Allies Is Regarded as 'Monstrous Problem'

By Murrey Marder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's insistence that a ban on U.S.-licensed equipment for the Soviet-European natural gas pipeline is "a matter of principle" poses a formidable task for diplomatic ingenuity, and for the mediating abilities of the newly designated secretary of state.

George P. Shultz, designated successor to Alexander M. Haig Jr., inherits a central U.S. role in grappling with what a senior State Department official described last week as a "monstrous problem."

Inside the Reagan administration, there is reported agreement

NEWS ANALYSIS

at the Cabinet level to seek urgent "damage limitation" talks with Western European policymakers while attempts to resolve the dispute are underway.

Mr. Reagan has himself in a vulnerable position last week by claiming that his administration "largely eliminated" the "disparity with our European allies" inherited from the Carter administration. Immediately afterward, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Mr. Reagan's strongest supporter in the Western alliance, confounded his claim by telling the House of Commons that "it is wrong" for "one very powerful nation" to try to prevent the fulfillment of "existing contracts" for the pipeline.

The Europeans now are bringing legal challenges against the U.S. sanctions, and the arguments already extend beyond equipment for the Siberian pipeline to disputes over new U.S. duties on European steel exports to the United States, and to tax subsidies for foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations.

"It may be premature and exaggerated to talk in terms of a 'trade war,'" the British minister for trade, Peter Reese, said in New York last week before pressing the British case with officials in Washington, "yet the danger of a series of measures and countermeasures — tit for tat — must be obvious to all."

Trade-War Talk

Talk of a trade war among the Western allies is a reversal of the original argument over East-West trade sanctions. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Francois Mitterrand of France warned last month that they will not join in a "trade war" with the Soviet Union, which they said would lead back to the era of Cold War. The United States denied that was its intention.

Nevertheless, the allied clash is more about ideology and East-West strategy than about pure economics, and the debate runs through the Reagan administration as much as it does through the Western alliance. A major U.S. casualty in the dispute was Mr. Haig, who led and lost the argument inside the administration over imposing the pipeline sanctions.

Mr. Haig argued that Western Europe would reject overt economic pressure on the Soviet Union, opening a breach in allied ranks that could undercut all U.S. strategy for putting pressure on the Soviet Union to curb its buildup of military power.

His successor, Mr. Shultz, is noted for skill as a mediator, from his experience as secretary of labor, director of the Office of Management and Budget and ultimately secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon administration. It will be seen whether, however, before Mr. Shultz takes office, through confirmation hearings, takes office and can begin to apply his negotiating talents to the dispute.

Some Encouragement

In the meantime, some Reagan administration officials are drawing encouragement from the European Economic Community's agreement last week to raise interest rates on financing Western exports to the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration campaigned earlier for a curb on government-subsidized trade credits for the Soviet Union. That led Western Europeans into believing that the United States, in turn, would drop its demands for sanctions on equipment for the pipeline.

Some U.S. officials privately talk of ending the dispute by trading the pipeline sanctions for further restrictions on Soviet credits. Others, determined to exert maximum pressure on the Soviet Union, adamantly reject such a bargain.

The hard-liners insist that the only route open for lifting the pipeline sanctions is the easing of Soviet-supported repression in Poland. That was President Reagan's declared reason on June 18 for imposing the broadened ban on U.S. pipeline equipment produced abroad.

Many administration officials concede privately, however, that the Polish situation was not the overriding reason for the pipeline sanctions. Rather, they say, it was the president's determination to inflict economic penalties on the Soviet Union. At his news conference Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan gave both rationales for his decision.

He said one purpose was to tighten the trade embargo on the Soviet Union until there is relief for its support of "the oppression that is going on of the people of Poland by their military government." The "second thing," he said, is that the Soviet Union "is very hard-pressed financially and economically today."

Pro-Sanctions Stand

The Western European governments contend that the pipeline will be built in any case, and reject the argument that trade can be used as an effective weapon to constrain Soviet expenditures on its vital security interests. But as Mr. Haig's resignation and the president's decision clearly illustrated, the predominant weight inside the Reagan administration remains on the pro-sanctions side of the debate.

The White House national security adviser, William F. Clark, has stated that it is administration policy to "force our principal adversary, the Soviet Union, to bear the brunt of its economic shortcomings." Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Mr. Haig's principal antagonist, was the first to announce that policy in the earliest days of the administration.

Mr. Haig's and Mr. Shultz's positions parallel each other in several ways. According to Mr. Haig's associates, his dominant reason for reproaching the Reagan administration in his letter of resignation for a lack of "consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose," was his complaint over shifting U.S. positions on sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz has been committed for years to the need for consistency in U.S. foreign policy. In his last major public address, in London in October, 1981, Mr. Shultz stressed the need for "giving confidence to ourselves and our partners in the predictability of our behavior and the consistency of our purpose."

Mr. Shultz is also on record as a longstanding opponent of the use of trade as a political weapon. In the early 1970s, as an advocate of détente in the Nixon administration and a strong supporter of Henry A. Kissinger's strategy, Mr. Shultz opposed the use of trade sanctions to exert pressure on the Soviet Union to relax its emigration restrictions.

U.S. Ends UN Energy Role

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United States has decided to pull out of United Nations energy projects in Europe that could aid the Soviet bloc, senior UN officials said Monday.

Washington informed the UN Economic Commission for Europe here last month it would no longer take part in its programs promoting East-West cooperation in energy production and use, ECE officials said. The officials said the decision would affect several ECE projects for cooperation in the energy field, especially natural gas, coal and electricity.

Ex-Green Beret Tells of CIA Orders For Assassinations Around the World

United Press International

NEW YORK — A "secret American army" planned to assassinate a rebel leader in the Dominican Republic and routinely killed suspected Viet Cong sympathizers in Vietnam in the 1960s, an article in The New York Times Magazine said.

Luke Thompson, a former master sergeant in the Green Berets, an elite U.S. Army unit, was "part of a secret American army of covert agents who handled the dirty work of U.S. foreign policy — often under the supervision of the CIA — all over the world," the article by Times correspondent Philip Taubman said. Mr. Thompson, who served in the Green Berets from 1962 to 1978, retired disillusioned after a few weeks of training Libyan terrorists for \$6,500 a month under Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent, the article said.

In 1965, Mr. Thompson was part of a secret team that devised a plan to bomb the house in which Francisco Delano Canimán, a Dominican leftist rebel leader, often met guerrillas. The plan was canceled as too risky, the magazine said.

Later, Mr. Thompson went to Southeast Asia, where "assassinations became almost routine" for him, the article said. Mr. Thompson said assassination targets included businessmen and politicians considered Viet Cong supporters or sympathizers.

Mr. Wilson, who is alleged to have supplied arms to Libya and to have helped train terrorists there, was arrested by federal authorities in June 15 and is being held on \$20-million bond. Mr. Thompson testified before a grand jury in the case and as a result was not indicted. U.S. authorities are investigating whether senior CIA officials were silent business partners of Mr. Wilson, the magazine said.

Pym Arrives in Yugoslavia

BEUGRADE — Francis Pym, the British foreign secretary, arrived Monday for a visit of two days to Yugoslavia.

3 Kidnapped Judges Found Slain in Ghana

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ACCRA, Ghana — Three high court judges kidnapped from their homes last week have been found shot to death, the military government said Monday.

A government statement said the bodies of the judges had been found in the city of Akuse, 40 miles (64 kilometers) northeast of the capital, Accra. The corpse of a retired army officer, Maj. Acquah, was also found, the statement said.

The three judges, identified as Cecilia Koranteng Addoh, F.P. Sarkodie and K.T. Agyepong, were abducted from their homes in Accra last Tuesday by an unidentified armed group.

Justice Koranteng Addoh's husband said Monday that she had been seized by four persons armed with a pistol and a submachine gun.

He said one of the kidnappers

approached the house on the pretext that a colleague's car had broken down. The other three then entered and seized his wife. The group then went to the homes of the other two justices and enticed them outside.

Rawlings' Statement

Following the abduction, the government of Jerry J. Rawlings, a former air force flight lieutenant, denied involvement and ordered bodyguards to be assigned to other judges.

Mr. Rawlings, who came to power last December after staging his second military coup in less than three years, warned the kidnappers to release the judges or face "revolutionary action" — death by firing squad.

In a statement broadcast by Accra radio Monday, Mr. Rawlings spoke of enemies who had "recently intensified their preparation for an assault on the Provisional National Defense Council."

Mr. Rawlings, chairman of the ruling seven-man council, was quoted as saying: "During the past week we have had to put our military forces on the alert in order to crush any possible attack." He said the "enemies" had adopted terrorist tactics "in order to create an atmosphere of fear and panic among the population."

Mr. Rawlings added, "Such terrorism... cannot be allowed to go unpunished. Every effort is being made by a special high-powered investigation team to trace the criminals who perpetrated this horrible act."

OUVERT TOUT L'ETE

Francis BENOIST

CHEZ LES ANGES

34, Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris 1^{er}

☎ 755.89.86

FERME LE DIMANCHE SOIR ET LE LUNDI

Parking: Emplacement des taxis

AUTHORS WANTED

BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading U.S. book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-5. Write: H-5, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

The discussions followed talks

ARTS / LEISURE

Moscow Stage: A Streetcar Named Tennessee

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The hottest American name on the Soviet stage today is Tennessee Williams.

It is more than three decades since Williams first thrilled and scandalized the United States with the drama of brutal conflicts played out under the veneer of Southern gentility; and it has been almost two decades since his last big Broadway success, "The Night of the Iguana." But in Moscow and across the Soviet land, "Koshka na Raskalynnoy Kryzhe" ("Cat on a Hot Tin Roof") is a sensation.

"Cat" opened Dec. 28 at the Mayakovskiy Theater, and "Rose Tattoo" followed a month later on the small stage of the venerable Moscow Art Theater. Remarkable as it may seem for two such relatively unimportant plays to reach the staid, censored Soviet stage at all, the premises brought to seven the number of Williams plays now in the repertoires of Moscow theaters.

"A Streetcar Named Desire" has been playing at the Mayakovskiy for 12 years, and "Sweet Bird of Youth" recently had its 195th performance at the Moscow Art Theater, still starring the doyenne of Russian actresses, the 76-year-old Angelina Stepanova, in the role of the Princess Kosmonopolis.

Elsewhere around Moscow one can catch "Kingdom of Earth," "Orpheus Descending," "Summer and Smoke" and "The Glass Menagerie," and there is hardly a major city in the Soviet Union where Williams is not featured in the local repertoire.

"The American dramatist Tennessee Williams has become one of the most 'repertorized' of Western authors in the Soviet theater," the critics A. Obraztsova and V.

Gershtikova wrote in Sovetskaya Kultura in a recent review of the phenomenon. "He has played in Leningrad and Volgograd, Khabarovsk and Yerevan."

Russian Following

In an interview two years ago, Williams conceded that he had gone through a "period of eclipse" in his native United States. There is no such problem in Russia. Vitaly Y. Vulf, a student of American drama, who must be allowed some license because he translated the last four Williams plays to be actively promoting the American dramatist, declared: "He's the biggest success since Chekhov."

Tennessee Williams in Moscow may not be the Tennessee Williams of Broadway, or of Elia Kazan, Marlon Brando or Jessica Tandy. Some of the nuances and humor of the Southern dialect are inevitably lost — "Boisboui Pa," for example, just isn't "Big Daddy" — and some of the rougher edges have been filed off for the more puritanical Soviet tastes. The double bed on which "Sweet Bird of Youth" starts is moved discreetly offstage, and Wayne Chance never does light up a joint. The vodka with which the Princess Kosmonopolis washes down her pills is replaced on the Moscow stage with gin, a Western liquor that Russians would consider far more befitting a Western star, albeit a fading one.

Why is there so great a fascination here with an American dramatist of a previous generation? The answer seems to lie both in traditional Russian tastes and in the needs of today's Soviet theatergoers.

Resonances

Williams' dissections of suffering humans, his brutal exposures of human frailty and sin find echoes in the Dostoyevskian tradition, while the languid fin-de-siècle mood of Williams' Deep South of

ten recalls the tone of Chekhov's plays. Williams may be considerably more sensational than is Chekhov, but he speaks in Russia to a developed appreciation for themes of human passion, despair and confession.

During the painful dialogue between a dying Big Daddy and his alcoholic son in a recent performance of "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," anguished groans of empathy rose repeatedly from the audience. Maggie's declaration, "You've got to be one or the other, either young or with money," drew squeals of appreciation.

At the same time, the subjects and qualities that made Williams so shocking to the America of the 1940s and '50s can still tantalize in Moscow.

The drama of a young athlete driven to despair and drink by the suspicion of homosexuality — Brick in "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" — is real in a land where homosexuality is a crime, and any dramatist daring to explore antiauthoritarian activities such as cannibalism, pederasty or castration would abruptly disappear from public view.

Forbidden Themes

But by using "imported" plays, Soviet directors can purport to be exposing the degradation and decadence of the bourgeois world while exploring "forbidden" themes as viable in the Moscow of 1982 as they were in the America of 1952.

"This is the key to the Williams phenomenon," said Vulf, the translator. "We get to see familiar passions in a foreign setting."

The critics Obraztsova and Gershtikova are equally engrossed by Williams' popularity. But writing in an official publication, they tend to find the answer in social commentary.

"It's no coincidence," they argued, "that the action of his plays takes place so often in the Southern states, where many social and political conflicts are especially pronounced, or that his heroes are so often immigrants, the most degraded and humiliated people in 'successful' America."

The critics then go on to a most flattering review of the latest Williams plays in Moscow and appeal for more American drama. "Nobody has said more brutal truths about the grief and evil of contemporary America than American writers themselves," they wrote, asking that theaters consider newer works by Williams and Edward Albee and Robert Patrick's "Kennedy's Children" or David Rabe's "Stroschek."

But for now Williams literally holds the stage, to the obvious delight of directors and actors who have matched the imported themes with some imaginative staging.

The production of "Rose Tattoo" on the small stage of the Moscow Art Theater, for example, separates male and female spectators on opposite sides of the stage. The wronged widow Serafina delle Rose, acted with intensity and passion by Irina Miroshnichenko, launches appeals or reproach at one side or the other.

The small, experimental theater has only 90 seats, and tickets are precious. Chances to see "Rose Tattoo" may be better in the 10 other cities to which the play has already spread. But if "Sweet Bird of Youth" is any guide, it is unlikely that there will ever be enough tickets. On the night of its 195th showing, hopefuls were still milling around outside looking for spare tickets.

International 'Falstaff'

By Henry Pleasant
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — No new opera production in many a season has been awaited more eagerly, or with higher expectations, nor has any been more rapturously received, than the "Falstaff" that had its Royal Opera premiere at Covent Garden last week.

It wasn't quite a premiere, and that is an important part of the story. This is a tri-city, international production involving the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Royal Opera and the Teatro Comunale of Florence, bringing Carlo Maria Giulini, musical director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, back to live opera for the first time in 14 years. It had its first performances in Los Angeles in April and will reappear in Florence next January, all with only one substantial cast change.

Giulini has attributed his absence from opera to his disinclination to accept the conditions of planning, preparation, rehearsal and casting that prevail in most opera houses. For this production, it was seen to that he had his way.

It was prepared in London with a cast of his own choosing, and rehearsed for a month in Los Angeles.

The result, as was to be expected of Giulini, is a triumph of ensemble, a musical rather than a merely theatrical or conventionally operatic delight. There can hardly ever have been a "Falstaff" so precisely, so cleanly, so crisply sung and played, nor one that revealed so memorably the enchantment of Verdi's scoring of his last opera. So it was that in the ritual ovations at the final curtain the splendid Falstaff of Renato Bruson shared the highest decibel count with the conductor.

Bruson's Falstaff, his first, is less flamboyant, less a caricature, less comical than is customary, a delectable Sir John who looks and behaves like a man who might once have decently earned a knighthood, and he fits perfectly into Ronald Eyre's rather sober production. Vocally he is superb, although some of his sotto voce and mezza voce subtleties fall victim of Giulini's orchestra.

Needless to dwell on other individuals in an accomplishment so much a matter of ensemble. All are excellent: Katia Ricciarelli as Mistress Ford, Brenda Bozser as Mistress Page, Barbara Hendricks as Nannetta, Lucia Valentini-Terrani as Mistress Quickly, Leo Nucci as Ford, Dalmacio Gonzalez as Pistol, Francis Egerton as Bardolph and John Dobson as Doctor Caius.

Further performances July 6, 9, 13 and 16. The performance on July 16 will be televised.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame of iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

Statue of Liberty

Is Falling Apart

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Israel and the Beirut Siege

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

In the continuing negotiations over the terms of the PLO's departure from West Beirut, one point should be kept in mind above all others. There can be absolutely no justification for an Israeli assault that would take further civilian lives.

Yes, the PLO has cynically taken refuge in a people's city and is trying to shift unfairly to Israel the blame for any assault that yet may come. Bashir Gomya, the Lebanese Marxist leader, is on strong ground in protesting that PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has no right to threaten, as he has, that he will make West Beirut his Stalingrad. Still, too many innocent people have already died in this Lebanese war. The Israelis are fighting far from their border, in an Arab capital, and they have no call to kill more. For any breakdown of the ragged cease-fire of the past week, they will be held primarily to account.

The actual negotiations on the PLO seem to be moving ahead. Over the weekend, Mr. Arafat was reported to have informed the key middleman, U.S. envoy Philip Habib, of his intent to take all of his troops and the PLO's political leadership out of Lebanon. In outline, the offer looks promising: its relative moderation was attested to Monday by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He advised PLO forces to commit suicide rather than accept the indignity that he discerned in Mr. Arafat's terms.

The Arafat statement registers fully the PLO's devastating defeat in Lebanon. Its terms would shear the PLO of its single remaining base of conventional operations adjacent to Israel — and of its Lebanese fac-

ties serving international terrorism. It would remove the first of the three foreign forces that must be removed if Lebanon is somehow to be put back together again; the other two forces belong to Syria and Israel.

On Monday, the Israeli Cabinet issued an objection to the Arafat position, saying, among other things, that Mr. Arafat still wanted to keep in Beirut a "political office," which in the Cabinet's view could all too easily turn into something more insidious. Israel's desire to deny the PLO any presence of any kind in Lebanon, however circumscribed and innocuous, is consistent with its purpose of utterly humiliating the PLO.

In any event, the question of the form of a residual PLO presence under Lebanese governmental authority is certainly not an issue that gives Israel the slightest legitimate pretext for busting into West Beirut and killing a lot more people. If it is true that Mr. Arafat has no right to make West Beirut a Stalingrad, then no one has named Israel either to be the arbiter of the city's fate.

One would expect that Israel, with its principal objectives having been achieved in Lebanon at a major cost to its standing in Western public opinion, would be eager to show a magnanimous and humanitarian face as the war winds down. The PLO is being closed out in Lebanon — no one doubts it. Soon, if there are no surprises, attention will turn to the aftermath of the war. The Israelis will likely be presenting the United States with a huge bill for the fighting and with a diplomatic plan for exploiting its results. Israel is going to need every ounce of good will it can muster for that difficult passage.

Haig on Lebanon: 'A Great Strategic Opportunity'

WASHINGTON — In an interview granted just before his resignation as secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. offered views on the war in Lebanon that may help explain his policy differences with the Reagan White House. He was speaking soon after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin left Washington; the prime minister departed three days before Mr. Haig resigned.

Here are edited excerpts from the interview:

Q: How was Prime Minister Begin's visit to Washington? Were there any provocations?

A: Mr. Begin never provokes me. I think I know where he comes from. He is a patriot. He is a man who is isolated, as are his people, in an unfriendly environment. He is a man who, with vision and statesmanship, can change that situation with flexibility and understanding for the agonies of the Palestinian people, which also must be considered.

Mr. Begin had a very difficult time with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, but his meeting with the House Foreign Affairs Committee was much easier.

Q: You've spent many hours with Prime Minister Begin. How would you describe him?

A: He is a leader with a great burden.

Q: Why is he depicted so negatively in the press?

A: In some ways, he has always been badly treated by the press. But he is not going to get his report card in history based on whether or not the press has been good or bad to him. He will be measured by whether or not he preserved and furthered the interest of his people and contributed to peace and stability in the region on the Middle East.

Q: Why are you unwilling to criticize Israel publicly?

A: I believe in conducting diplomacy among friends as friends, and not under the glare of

In the course of two days the week before last, Alexander Haig and Menachem Begin gave separate interviews to Trude B. Feldman, Washington correspondent for an international group of Jewish publications. This was apparently Mr. Haig's last interview before he resigned as secretary of state, and Mr. Begin's only newspaper interview during his visit to the United States. Both articles were published by The Washington Post.

The interviewer asked Mr. Begin how he

would feel if Mr. Haig left office (as he did three days later), a question that surprised the Israeli prime minister, who gave Mr. Haig an eloquent testimonial. She questioned Mr. Haig about his attitude toward Mr. Begin, which produced another testimonial. The edited excerpts of these interviews reveal an unusual cord of friendship between two men with such diverse populations. The interview with Mr. Begin will appear in Wednesday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.

public posturing, and criticism in a manner in which states deal directly with one another in quiet diplomacy and in a manner that each other's positions are mutually understood.

Q: Do you agree with Begin and his policies?

A: Not always, but it's not a question of being for a personality or a leader or against a personality. It is a question of espousing and adhering to a set of principles designed to achieve America's best interests in the region, in time with America's fundamental values.

Q: Do you agree with Premier Begin's incursion into Lebanon?

A: It's not my role to agree or not. Mr. Begin explains the motivations for actions taken one way. The Israeli assessment presents one picture. Other sources present another picture. And the Lebanese government presents yet a third picture. Israel has justified its action as the result of a continuation of terrorism from the Lebanese territory against the populations of northern Galilee. Israel insists that the initial reaction of its forces under the provocation of an assault on her diplomat in London was a surgical strike against two PLO installations south of Beirut, neither of which resulted in the noncombatant casualties attributed to them.

But the subsequent strikes against Beirut which have generated such criticism, Israel insists were the result of extensive rocket and artillery fire from southern Lebanon.

Q: What's the solution to the Lebanon crisis?

A: The situation in Lebanon offers a great strategic opportunity for the moderate Arab world, for the United States, and above all for the tortured people and populations of Lebanon who have been under the heel of an international terrorist organization — and terrorized, plagued and brutalized since entry of the PLO into that country in the mid-1970s.

The situation developed after the expulsion of the hard-core Palestinian movement from Jordan in the early 1970s. Now the Mideast is once again wrenched by the horrors of war.

Many people criticize Israel for overreaction, and indeed, that has been Israel's pattern — in a military sense — since the founding of the state of Israel in 1948.

Today, the West is facing the judgment — should, or can we insist on arrangements which will leave the Palestinian terrorist organization intact as an armed extraterritorial element within the sovereign borders of Lebanon? The answer is a resounding "No." It is vitally im-

portant for the West to keep its eye on the historic perspective of the tragedy that is Lebanon today and not reimpose the conditions which brought about this tragic situation.

Q: What has been the impact on U.S. relations with Israel as a result of Premier Begin's incursion into Lebanon?

A: Every resort to force by Israel has its cost. It is frequently difficult for Israel not immediately involved to comprehend or accept violent Israeli response to an accumulation of terrorist provocations any one of which appears less significant than the Israeli reaction. It is precisely this phenomenon that has historically made the combating of terrorism so difficult.

Q: What about arms for Jordan?

A: Over an extended period, Jordan has expressed interest in mobile air defense capabilities and it was the previous administration's failure to provide such equipment that resulted in the subsequent deal between Jordan and the Soviet Union to provide similar equipment.

No state should have a veto over U.S. relationships with other friendly states, and it makes little sense for Israel to pursue policies which have the practical consequence of forcing neighboring states to satisfy their legitimate defense needs through arrangements with powers that do not share U.S. or Israeli interests.

Q: What's the next step in the Middle East?

A: The establishment of a sovereign Lebanon, free from external forces, free from extraterritoriality within its borders; and a major renewed emphasis on the peace process; the solution to the autonomy question as an interim confidence-building process upon which a comprehensive peace can ultimately be built.

There is an urgent need for dramatic progress in the autonomy process. Above all, there must be a clear recognition of the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Facing Argentine Reality

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The democratic world should take careful note of current goings-on in Buenos Aires. Defeat in the Falklands apparently has not, as some feared, sent Argentina lurching to wilder extremes. To be sure, the military remains in charge. But the new president is a retired general, Reynaldo Benito Bignone, who calls himself "a man of dialogue." He has lifted a six-year ban on politics and promises to hold elections by 1984.

Mr. Bignone has put together a predominantly civilian Cabinet that can best be characterized as sober, even stoic. In all, the military leaders seem less vindictive than embittered about the war; the navy and air force are pressing for a quicker return to civilian and democratic rule. By Argentine standards, these are hopeful auguries.

The new president could make his intentions even clearer if he would take two positive steps. One would be to drop all remaining charges against three British journalists detained during the fighting. To its credit, the

government recently released the three — Simon Winchester of The Sunday Times and Ian Mather and Anthony Prime of The Observer — but they are only out on bail and must still face espionage charges. Their detention was indefensible in the first place and occurred at a time when other journalists were being abducted and beaten by thugs of the security service. Argentina ought to write finis to the whole sorry chapter.

Another conclusion is essential before Argentina can begin to repair the political and economic damage of the former junta's reckless aggression. The war will not be over until the army leadership says it is over, firmly ruling out further military action. That would clear the way for the return of hundreds of prisoners still detained by Britain, and for the removal of remaining economic sanctions.

With inflation in Argentina roaring at a triple-digit pace, and about \$35 billion owed to foreign banks, the new government ought to say finally, and firmly, what everyone knows. The invasion of the Falklands failed.

A Nameless, Ancient Crime

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

An ancient crime has crept to a new prominence in the United States. Its victims are the best or most eminent, those whose fall can jar the edifice of the state. Despite tragedy after tragedy, the crime that is their common link is hard to see because there is no name for it.

The crime is committing a historically outrageous act to procure a name in history. It's something more than infamy. It might be called herostatism, after Herostatos, the Greek who sought lasting fame by burning the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, a wonder of the ancient world.

By his own admission, desire for infamous celebrity led John Hinckley to make his attempt on President Reagan's life. His first concern after the crime was how it was playing on television. The same purpose doubtless drove other assassins who, with no obvi-

ous political end, have set their sights on those in the public eye. The terrorist kills anonymously or in the name of his cause. The herostatist aims only to link his own name with that of his innocent target. George Wallace and John Lennon may have been victims, and perhaps notoriety was among the urges of the others who have taken shots at public figures without clear motive.

Herostatism may not, as Europeans believe, be a characteristically American crime. But bringing the United States into the community of countries that forbids the unlimited public ownership of mass would be a step forward. Another would be to reduce the culturally sanctioned celebration of violence. The Ephesians forbade the mention of Herostatos's name. It was an empty gesture, but fitting to the crime, and it was at least an attempt to do something.

Other Editorial Opinion

Enough Bluster From Russia

The resolution and determination that President Reagan expressed at the United Nations in regard to Russia hit the right note. The days of wordy waffling on the issue of peace are over. Somewhere one must cease codding the nutty false hopes, and ask for peace on terms that are realistically grounded, and the president has done that.

We see Mr. Gromyko's assurance that Russia will not be the first to use nuclear weapons only as a ploy, a Russian realization that, in the wake of the resolution shown by Britain in the Falklands, of our own intention to bring our defense to readiness, and the general acceptance of Mr. Reagan's position by Europe — not to mention the re-evaluation in Lebanon battles that Russian arms are not reliable or dependable — the days of bluff and bluster will no longer serve, so Russia employs words of sweet reasonableness.

Fine, says Reagan, but words are not enough. We want to see a Russian follow-up

in action, a verifiable effort toward nuclear containment and peace. It is a thoroughly sound position. Let Russia match its words with deeds. No more mere talk or bluff.

— The Chronicle (Williamstown, Conn.)

The Real Threat to Peace

There are too many people around who believe that the nuclear arms race is the only threat to peace that matters. In fact it is probably one of the lesser threats, because of strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. The main danger to world peace comes not from the arsenals of the superpowers but from the instability of a world that the superpowers have less and less power to control. As more states acquire nuclear weapons, the danger of nuclear war will obviously increase, but disarmament by the superpowers would not diminish it. They must not get sucked into the conflicts of uncontrollable clients, especially against equally uncontrollable clients of other superpowers.

— The Times (London)

Larceny: High-Tech Flattery

By Daniel S. Greenberg

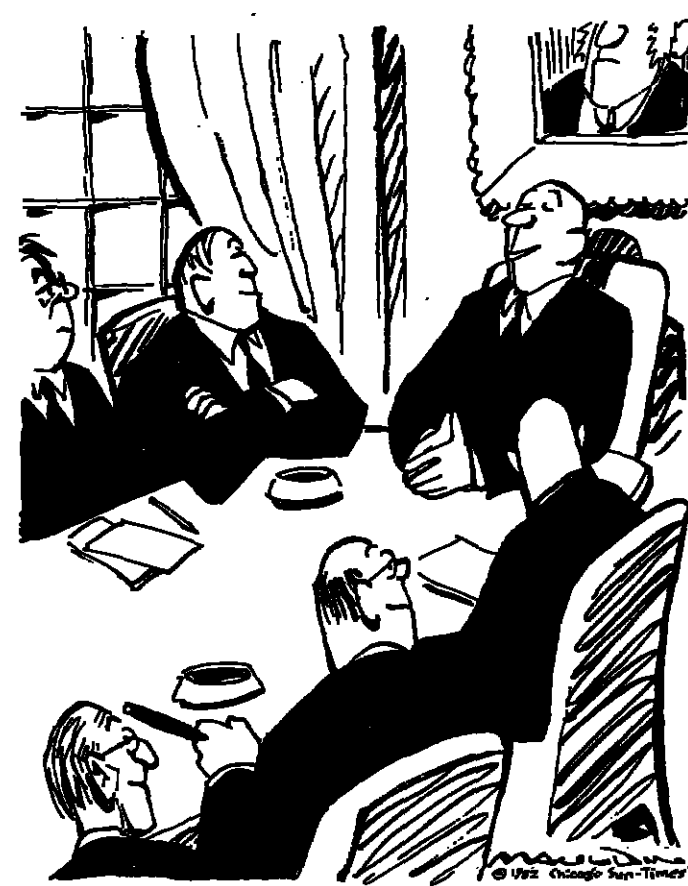
WASHINGTON — In technological inventiveness, larceny is the highest form of flattery.

That's the most important lesson to be drawn from recent revelations of illicit purchases of American electronic designs by employees of two of Japan's most esteemed manufacturing firms. What to do about it to protect America's interests, however, is not so obvious. The reason is that the traditional paraphernalia and techniques for the protection of intellectual property — patents, trade secrets, personnel checks — are irrelevant to the protection of the United States' greatest technological asset, which is the ability to invent. High-tech rustlers are prowling U.S. territory because Americans have the goods, and while one doesn't want to make things too easy for them, it is important to understand the source of the United States' technological advantage in order to preserve it.

The intellectual underpinnings of the envied U.S. prowess in electronics, biotechnology and other fields are to be found in university basic research laboratories and a few big industrial research centers that operate along academic lines. Their prime characteristic is that they encourage intellectual productivity through open communication with colleagues and by publishing accounts of their work.

There are deviations from the ideal of openness, and increasingly so today as university scientists are lured into deals with commercial organizations. But, by and large, basic research is aboveboard research, easily accessible in freely circulated scientific journals and openly discussed at scientific conferences. The United States leads the world in basic research.

Where the United States is not so strong, as presidential science adviser George A. Keyworth and others have pointed out, is in transforming scientific knowledge into marketable products, a function in which Japan excels, despite its backwardness in basic sciences.



"The Japanese have decided our secrets are worth stealing again."

While the Reagan administration's technological illiteracy hard-riders regard fences and curtains as the solution to the problem, the people who really understand the innovation process know that the best way to stay ahead is to go faster. And to do that, it is necessary to shun oppressive security techniques that, though superficially attractive, can actually poison a fruitful research enterprise.

As Keyworth, who spent his career in a nuclear weapons lab before coming to his White House post, told a congressional hearing several months ago:

"It's easy and it's commonplace today for us to be asking ourselves how we can build barriers around our research institutions so that our trading partners and our potential enemies cannot benefit from our technology. I would focus more on internal problems. We should focus more on getting this technology to the marketplace before it gets into someone else's marketplace, and

into our defense before it gets into someone else's military capability."

"Building isolationist barriers will in the long run only strangle us. I don't think we should focus much attention on the fact that basic research is rapidly embraced by Japan and put into the marketplace. What we should focus on is getting it into our marketplace."

The recently revealed Japanese depredations against U.S. science and technology are sure to fire up new demands for the barriers that Keyworth decried. It may be that industrial security could stand some tightening. But that's quite different from proposals, coming from high places, to restrain the free-wheeling interchange that keeps science bubbling.

In science and technology, as in other areas of life, it is better to be stolen from than to have to steal.

The writer is editor and publisher of an independent newsletter, Science & Government Report.

Soviet Double Standard on Pacifism

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Uniting protector of the world pacifist movement, the Kremlin has just added a new Soviet touch to its effort. While 750,000 Americans and 200,000 Frenchmen demonstrated their opposition to nuclear armament and after hundreds of thousands of Germans rallied in Bonn to protest in front of President Reagan, in Moscow the KGB liquidated a small peace committee of Soviet citizens that during the seven days of its existence took up a number of innocuous goals not at all in opposition to the policies of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The committee set up shop on June 4 and the KGB operation took place on June 12. But the group of 11 artists and intellectuals managed to make its objective known: It sought to promote a climate of mutual confidence between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Its members believed that the people of the Soviet Union and the U.S. public should be more involved in the disarmament debate now monopolized by politicians, and that the question of mutual confidence — the question of survival — should not be only a problem of relations among governments.

There seems to be nothing there to raise the ire of the police. Yet the KGB assault came as no surprise to those familiar with the Soviet attitude toward the pacifist movement: It is noble and progressive west of the Elbe, but suspect and dangerous east of that frontier.

In the Eastern bloc, the World Peace Council, headed by Ramesh Chandra, an Indian Communist, has the monopoly on the struggle for peace. Mr. Chandra's movement is discreetly and cleverly manipulated by the Kremlin. The policies of the United States are its main — if not its only — target, while no political act of the Soviet Union, domestic or foreign, from the invasion of Hungary to

that of Afghanistan, has earned the slightest criticism of the Eastern establishment pacifists.

The council, which readily gives its support to leaders of anti-nuclear movements in the West, has never tried to defend or protect Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel laureate in internal exile, who is the only internationally known Soviet personality to have publicly opposed nuclear armament.

The Soviet branch of the council claims some 80 million members, who apparently feel that they cannot stand the competition from 11 intellectuals and artists in Moscow.

The 80 million official Soviet pacifists see the competition as dangerous, because the very idea of pacifism is intolerable if it interferes with Soviet ideology or the political goals of the Kremlin. The Soviet military encyclopedia defines pacifism as a nonscientific movement, most of whose proponents "do not perceive the true causes and class-political nature of war." The danger of pacifism, the encyclopedia continues, "is that it distracts the masses from the true means of outlawing war."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Communist Party has called for a meeting, in nine years, of the secretaries of the army's local party units to discuss the role of activism among Soviet youth. Nikolai Ogarkov, the Red Army's chief of general staff, declared that this meeting will be an opportunity to strike against "negative elements of pacifism" in propaganda aimed at youth.

Gen. Alexei Lizichev, the second in command of the political department of the army, has also denounced "a state of mind which can include feelings of pacifism," particularly in Soviet literature.

Not to be left out of this "scientific" debate, Izvestia, the Soviet gov-

ernment newspaper, has added a more sentimental outlook, pleading with parents in the Soviet Union "to inculcate in their children respect and love for their army."

It is by virtue of this double standard that the Soviet Peace Committee and its president, the former cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, who has been successfully supported pacifists in New York, Paris and Bonn, approved the KGB decision to turn back the boat chartered by the Greenpeace environmental group when it tried to land in Leningrad with a crew of pacifists from eight countries bearing a message of peace for Mr. Brezhnev.

And it is in the same context that one must take the "March for Peace" that was scheduled to go from West Germany to Vienna through West Germany, East Germany and Czechoslovakia next month. It was supposed to be similar to last year's Copenhagen-Paris peace march, but it will not take place because the East German organizers claim they were informed of the plans too late.

Since 1979, the pacifist appeal has practically overshadowed all other tactical aspects of Soviet diplomacy in the West. The Kremlin is using all its psychological resources to achieve two goals: It is trying to hide the imbalance between freedom of expression for pacifists in the West and the East, and — even more pernicious — it is trying to create a moral asymmetry between the two systems and their international policies.

Mr. Brezhnev recently announced that the Soviet Union would not be the first to use atomic weapons. He called this decision "solemn, unconditional and irrevocable."

This stand, made before the United Nations, would have a chance of appearing more credible if Mr. Brezhnev's public declarations were in any way linked to his actions, particularly in his own nation.

International Herald Tribune

Is 'Justice' of Insanity A Privilege of the Rich?

By Gregory Harris

LOS ANGELES — It was 9:30 p.m. and my phone rang. From the tone of my mother's greeting, I knew right away what the verdict was in my brother's trial: guilty, not insane. Earlier that day, I had read that the Hinckley family had spent a reported half-million dollars to insure the kind of testimony that would prove their son insane. My family doesn't have that kind of money. We've never had that kind of money. But we have always had my little brother, Kenneth (not his real name), and we have known for a long time (he's 21) that something wasn't quite right with him.

Kenneth has always had a sexual-identity problem. I don't know how it relates to our father's desiring us when we were infants, but I'm sure it relates. Kenneth was the youngest of five boys. Could that have had anything to do with his sexual problems? I don't know. But perhaps to be homosexual in a family of heterosexual older brothers inspires fear and confusion. Maybe this is what made Kenneth want to hide, and deny, and repress himself.

He was difficult to live with, and I lived with him and his problems off and on for 20 years. He's had some help on occasion, but never enough to ease the core of what was bothering him. Eight years ago, we tried to get him to go to a mental-health clinic. We got as far as the door and he refused to go in. There was a shoving match, and I knew when I wrestled him to the ground that his problem was much worse than we thought. But we didn't force him. Maybe I should have tried harder.

We knew he needed help when he repressed his own repressed self and drove it through a security fence to get it out. We knew he needed help when he lied so cleverly and so consistently that his whole life became an untruth, impossible to sort out.

He was difficult to live with, and I lived with him and his problems off and on for 20 years. He's had some help on occasion, but never enough to ease the core of what was bothering him. Eight years ago, we tried to get him to go to a mental-health clinic. We got as far as the door and he refused to go in. There was a shoving match, and I knew when I wrestled him to the ground that his problem was much worse than we thought. But we didn't force him. Maybe I should have tried harder.

We knew he needed help when he repressed his own repressed self and drove it through a security fence to get it out. We knew he needed help when he lied so cleverly and so consistently that his whole life became an untruth, impossible to sort out.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Braniff and Free Market

I would like to compliment The New York Times for its excellent commentary on Braniff's demise, "Requiem for an Airline" (HT, May 17). I hope every member of Congress had a chance to read the editorial and grasp its message, for I fear there will soon be calls to re-regulate the airlines, and that would be a shame because we are seeing the free market system work as it should. When capital is attracted to a venture that cannot provide a satisfactory return, it should be employed elsewhere and the government should not support a misallocation of resources.

One can point to the recession in the States and high fuel costs as factors that accelerated Braniff's failure but not as causes of its collapse, as some people seem to imply. If these factors had been absent it would have taken a little longer for Braniff to collapse but eventually it would have failed because it was not efficiently managing the economic resources it had acquired.

Certainly one has sympathy for Braniff's employees especially in hard times like these. But as The New York Times correctly pointed out, in a free market economy it is not the government's duty to provide for full employment.

Against the cries for re-regulation I point out the many failures in Europe (East and West) of well-intentioned governments trying to allocate scarce resources efficiently. I believe the lesson is clear: The invisible hand (profit motive), as Adam Smith put it, is the best method for allocating economic resources.

PETER WEISSMAN,

London.

Falklands From Sweden

"Falkland Crisis Unravels Several Cherished Swedish Myths" (HT, May 15-16) is a glaring example of an ugly journalistic habit. The so-called objectivity that forbids any outright condemnation of countries in which the major activity of the government is to starve and torture its citizens is suddenly thrown to the winds when American journalist sets foot in Sweden — as if Sweden were outside the realm covered by journalism's self-proclaimed code of ethics. When in Sweden the journalist is entitled to

give full vent to his indignation and opinions, while supposedly reporting facts. He is entitled to be as nasty as any editorialist. Thus a country that shuns war — and, curiously, rarely finds itself in a position where it would need to wage war — the country that of all others allocates the largest percentage of its GNP to aiding developing nations, that country is the one you choose to point an accusing finger at. You are seeing the free market system work as it should. When capital is attracted to a venture that cannot provide a satisfactory return, it should be employed elsewhere and the government should not support a misallocation of resources.

One can point to the recession in the States and high fuel costs as factors that accelerated Braniff's failure but not as causes of its collapse, as some people seem to imply. If these factors had been absent it would have taken a little longer for Braniff to collapse but eventually it would have failed because it was not efficiently managing the economic resources it had acquired.

Certainly one has sympathy for Braniff's employees especially in hard times like these. But as The New York Times correctly pointed out, in a free market economy it is not the government's duty to provide for full employment.

Against the cries for re-regulation I point out the many failures in Europe (East and West) of well-intentioned governments trying to allocate scarce resources efficiently. I believe the lesson is clear: The invisible hand (profit motive), as Adam Smith put it, is the best method for allocating economic resources.

PETER WEISSMAN,

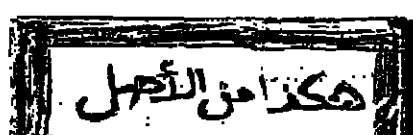
London.

"Falkland Crisis Unravels Several Cherished Swedish Myths" (HT, May 15-16) is a glaring example of an ugly journalistic habit. The so-called objectivity that forbids any outright condemnation of countries in which the major activity of the government is to starve and torture its citizens is suddenly thrown to the winds when American journalist sets foot in Sweden — as if Sweden were outside the realm covered by journalism's self-proclaimed code of ethics. When in Sweden the journalist is entitled to

JOHN F. THOMAS,

Geneva.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman
KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen
LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: ROBERT M. MCCABE
Editor: SAMUEL A. CARL GERTZ
Managing Editor: ROLAND PINSON
Managing Editor: RENE BONDY
Managing Editor: FRANCOIS DESMAISON
Managing Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Associate Publisher: Director of Finance
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Telephone: 747-1265, Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cable: Herald Paris
Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer
General Manager: Asia: Alan Lester, 34 Housley Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 528 56 18, Telex: 61170
S.A. du capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. N° 232011330. Commission Paritaire N° 34231.
U.S. subscription, \$250 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



BUSINESS BRIEFS

Olivetti Proposes Rights Issue, Loan

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti S.p.A. said it plans to raise \$2.5 billion lire (\$38 million) through rights issues and 150 billion lire through a five-year loan issue. The move, subject to shareholder approval in September, would be the fourth capital increase in four years for the maker of office equipment.

Olivetti plans to offer 35 million nonconvertible savings shares at 1,500 lire each on the basis of one for every 10 common shares and one for every 45 13-percent convertible bonds.

The five-year loan will come from Italian and foreign banks, Olivetti said, but it gave no details on interest rates. The loan will be linked to a further issue of 66 million savings shares reserved for purchase by the banks at 2,250 lire apiece.

Merrill, Sun Hung Kai Plan Ventures

HONG KONG — Merrill Lynch & Co. will form joint ventures here with Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd. in commodities and securities, the two companies said Monday.

The ventures, Merrill Lynch Sun Hung Kai Overseas Securities Co. and Sun Hung Kai Merrill Lynch Commodities Co., will be owned 60 percent by SHKS and 40 percent by Merrill Lynch, William Arthur, chairman of Merrill Lynch International, said at a news conference.

Merrill Lynch last month bought 25 percent of Sun Hung Kai Securities and 15 percent of Sun Hung Kai Bank.

BICC, Dominion Bridge Win Order

LONDON — Balfour Beatty Ltd., a subsidiary of BICC, said Monday that it and Dominion Bridge Ltd. of Toronto have won a contract to build jointly a coal port for the Indonesian government.

The contract, valued at an estimated \$70 million, forms part of a \$2-billion program to increase electricity output on Java by using coal from the nearby island of Sumatra.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Hitachi's Bright Star Loses a Little Shine

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The computer espionage case has tarnished Hitachi with the image of a company that was eager to buy the technological skill of a rival, presumably because its researchers could not come up with that information by themselves. Yet, in Japan, Hitachi's reputation is just the opposite.

Hitachi, perhaps more than any other company, is seen as leading the Japanese drive to develop new technology. It is the top company in terms of patents registered, with more than 57,000 registered in the 1977-80 period. The more than 10,000 staff members in its 13 laboratories have a good track record in developing innovations in a wide range of fields, including computers, semiconductors and robotics.

In financial circles, too, Hitachi is regarded as one of Japan's brightest stars. When executives from Nomura Securities and other major brokerage houses are trying to convince foreign investors to funnel money into the Japanese stock market, Hitachi is the example most frequently used, and with some success. For example, Credit Suisse's 2.4 percent holding of Hitachi shares is said to be largely for Middle East investors.

Hitachi, a maker of electrical and electronic products, is not No. 1 in many major businesses, but it has strong positions in several fields and chalks up annual sales of more than \$15 billion. It is a healthy computer, semiconductor and electrical goods manufacturer — smaller versions of International Business Machines, Texas Instruments and General Electric rolled into one.

In recent years, as it has pushed hard in computers and semiconductors, Hitachi's research and development spending has soared, about doubling since 1977 to \$666 million in the fiscal year ended March 31.

"Hitachi has generally been a leader in introducing new technology,"

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Japan's Leading Computer Makers

Based on fiscal 1981 sales of computers and peripherals

FUJITSU	\$2.18 billion
NIPPON ELECTRIC	\$1.51 billion
HITACHI	\$1.31 billion

The New York Times

France and EEC Reach Compromise On Steel Price Rise

By Roger Cohen

Reuters

BRUSSELS — France has agreed to raise its steel export prices, averting a break with the coordinated policies of European Economic Community steel companies, an EEC spokesman said Monday.

The French earlier said they could not raise their prices because of the country's wage-price freeze, which runs through October. But urgent talks during the weekend produced an accord under which French steelmakers are to raise export prices by at least 20 Deutsche marks (\$8.10) a metric ton but keep domestic prices at their present levels.

"This accord has been reached on condition that French steel companies do not increase their share of the national market," the EEC spokesman said.

The EEC steelmaker association Eurofer had agreed to impose a community-wide price rise averaging 20 DM a ton on July 1. Eurofer plans to increase prices by 15 to 18 percent this year from the average of 140 DM at the end of last year.

Coordinated price rises, which have lifted EEC prices about 20 percent over the past year, are a vital part of the EEC recovery program, which is aimed at a return to profitability by 1985. French defiance of the price program would have posed a severe threat to the unity of community steelmakers, already under pressure as a result of U.S. curbs on European steel exports.

Officials said the agreement probably will ease a West German threat, made last week, to impose quotas or duties on steel imports from other community countries. West Germany's industry minister, Otto Lambsdorff, is believed to have held up this possibility partly as a result of the French stand on prices.

The agreement with France states that the unity of the EEC steel market is essential and can be preserved only through a coordinated policy on prices, the community spokesman said.

Mr. Davignon also reiterated the EEC's vehement protests against U.S. Commerce Department rulings setting special duties on European steel imports. "These in effect show the willingness of the United States to ignore the legitimate interests of its European partners," Mr. Davignon said.

nity spokesman said. It was reached by the EEC's industry commissioner, Etienne Davignon, and France's industry minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement.

The spokesman said French steel prices on exports might be increased by as much as \$15, to compensate for the accumulated advantage gained by two devaluations of the franc in the past nine months.

Officials said these devaluations had not been fully reflected in the steel price rises applied so far this year by French companies.

For its part, France had argued that the July 1 increase would threaten the competitive advantage on exports gained through last month's 10-percent devaluation of the franc against the mark.

The agreement coincided with the publication of a commission statement on steel in which Mr. Davignon described prospects for the industry in the third quarter as "the worst for a very long time." He cited the normal slowing of demand during the summer and already high inventories.

The commission has ordered steelmakers to cut output 35 to 47 percent on some items during the quarter, compared with cuts of 22 to 38 percent in the second quarter.

Mr. Davignon also reiterated the EEC's vehement protests against U.S. Commerce Department rulings setting special duties on European steel imports. "These in effect show the willingness of the United States to ignore the legitimate interests of its European partners," Mr. Davignon said.

British Economists Say Strong Dollar, Slump In U.S. Impede Upturn

By Steven Ratner

New York Times Service

LONDON — British economists fear that the strong dollar and weak U.S. economy will significantly impede Britain's progress toward recovery.

Such worries have surfaced repeatedly here in the last year but they appear to be particularly strong at the moment because the economic rebound, which was pronounced earlier in the year, seems to have faltered.

"The third quarter is likely to be very difficult for British economic policy," said Paul Nield, chief economist at Phillips & Drew, a stock brokerage. "The activity profile is looking pretty soft."

Early this week, the Confederation of British Industry, Britain's largest business group, reported in its monthly survey that new orders had stopped rising, its gloomiest report since last winter. Most statistical indicators of growth have been flat and the balance of trade has been worsening. Unemployment has resumed rising and is again above 3 million.

Ease in Monetary Policy Seen

Most economists say the government, faced with weakening business conditions and aided by a faster-than-expected fall in inflation, will be likely to ease monetary policy in order to lower interest rates, now at 12 1/2 percent for the most creditworthy borrowers.

But now a move to lower rates appears to be out of the picture because it would almost certainly cause the pound to fall further against the dollar. Indeed, in recent days, the Bank of England has moved to raise interest rates slightly in order to help the pound, which at one point was at a five-year low against the dollar. The pound closed Monday at about \$1.73.

Britain fears a strong dollar because it adds to inflation here. A rising dollar means higher prices for imports from the United States and also for goods priced in dollars, including most commodities. Even the price of oil from the North Sea is sold at a price specified in dollars and rises when the dollar strengthens.

"The dollar is overwhelmingly the most important currency for us in terms of inflation, despite the fact that only one-tenth of our trade is with the United States," said Gwyn Davies, chief economist at Simon & Coates, a stock brokerage.

Mr. Davies estimated that 60 percent of all British imports are priced in dollars and that a decline of 5 cents in the value of the pound, as has occurred since mid-June, would add 1/2 percentage point to the price level in Britain in the following nine months.

For the moment, inflation is not Britain's principal worry. The rate of price increase has dropped below double digits and the Treasury is preparing a more optimistic forecast of price movements that reportedly will predict an inflation rate of 8 percent by year-end, 1 1/2 percentage points below the March forecast.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's goal is to protect this gain in the outlook for prices, rather than risk it by permitting the pound to fall.

The pound has been falling for more than a year but has only recently become a matter of substantial concern. Much of the decline, from a peak of just under \$2.45, was welcomed because the high pound, which resulted from high interest rates and North Sea oil,

made it exceedingly difficult for British exporters to compete on world markets. The British government tacitly accepted most of sterling's fall but appeared to have felt that \$1.80 was a proper level for the pound.

Limiting Scope for Reaction

"We suffered from high sterling, and the effect of high American interest rates has been to reduce the strength of sterling," said Andrew Richardson, chief economist at J. Henry Schroder Wagg, "increasingly it's become worrisome because the fact that U.S. interest rates were so high is starting to limit the scope authorities have for reaction," he added. Now most economists think the government would be unwilling to see the pound drop below \$1.60 to \$1.65.

The fall in the pound has become so worrisome that the British government has spent considerable sums to defend it — a total of \$908 million in the three months from April to June, according to Bank of England figures. Much of that was probably spent to defend the pound against the dollar because sterling has held up relatively well against other major currencies.

Part of the expenditure to defend the pound was made to calm jittery markets during the Falkland crisis. But otherwise, the crisis has had little impact on the British economy and is not being blamed for the current sluggishness.

Economists here are also concerned about the impact on Britain of the lack of growth in most other industrial countries, particularly the United States. Continuing stagnation in these nations hurts Britain because it makes it more difficult for Britain to sell its exports. Britain still exports a higher percentage of its manufactured goods than any other major country.

This phenomenon may be partly responsible for the worsening in the British balance of payments in recent months. Imports have also been rising, which may reflect greater efforts by recession-plagued countries to export.

Simon & Coates, for example, projected recently that the British current-account surplus would fall to \$3.46 billion in 1982 from \$13.49 billion last year. By 1983, the balance of payments could be in deficit, according to the stock-brokerage concern.

"We were supposed to be the first European country out of recession," said Mr. Davies, the firm's chief economist. "Now it looks like we'll be recovering at the same time as France and Germany."

Wholesale Prices Rise

LONDON (Reuters) — Wholesale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose 0.4 percent in June from May and were up 8.2 percent from a year earlier, the Department of Industry reported.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 5, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	Sc	DK
Amsterdam	2.23	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Bremen (a)	2.23	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Frankfurt	2.23	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
London (b)	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stockholm	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West Germany	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 ECU	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 SDP	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	Sc	DK
Amsterdam	2.23	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Bremen (a)	2.23	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Frankfurt	2.23	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
London (b)	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stockholm	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West Germany	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 ECU	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 SDP	1.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

Slump, U.S. Curbs Unhinge Plan For Reviving U.K. Steel Industry

By Paul Iredale

Reuters

LONDON — The British steel industry, fighting to regain profitability despite falling demand, is reeling from the Reagan administration's decision to charge duties on steel exports to the United States.

The British government has said it will not back U.S. demands for international trade reform while the 40-percent duty remains in force. The leader of the steelworkers union, Bill Sims, has even suggested a boycott of U.S. goods sold in British shops to retaliate.

British Steel Corp. is trying to play down the dispute, hoping that negotiations with the United States will lead to a compromise.

For state-owned BSC, the U.S.

move came at a particularly bad time. Demand in the second quarter fell an estimated 30 percent from the first, setting back the company's hopes of breaking even for the first time in five years. The fall in demand has revived discussion at BSC about closing one of Britain's five bulk steelmaking plants.

The United States imposed the levy after U.S. steelmakers complained of unfair competition. BSC products were singled out as having been the most heavily subsidized, and a 40.4-percent levy was imposed on as much as 200,000 metric tons a year of British steel. French and Belgian products face 20- to 30-percent levies, while the surcharge on West German steel is less than 10 percent.

Britain's trade minister, Lord Cockfield, protesting to the U.S. ambassador, said the imposition of the duty ignored the fact that subsidies to BSC were aimed at cutting capacity and reducing manpower, which benefits U.S. producers.

The corporation has made great strides in streamlining and productivity since a 13-week national strike in 1980 hastened the pace of layoffs and eroded BSC's share of the market. At the time of the strike it took more than 14 man-hours to produce a ton of steel; now it takes just over eight. The BSC work force, which stood at 166,000 in March, 1980, is down to 104,300.

The corporation has rebuilt its share of the market and, before the recent setbacks, BSC officials had

set March, 1982, as the target break-even point for the industry. After the 1980 strike, the British government called in Ian MacGregor, a former president of Amalgamated Steel Corporation, to put BSC back on its feet.

Mr. MacGregor inherited a business that was a shadow of its former self, with shrinking order books and a loss of \$545 million (\$944 million) in the year ended in March, 1980. The next year, when the effects of the strike had filtered through, BSC lost a record \$568 million. Results for the year ended last March are due to be released later this month.

Before the 1974 surge in oil prices, BSC planned to building plants and raising British production to 33 million tons a year from 27 million. But as the recession bit deep into world demand for steel, BSC shelved its expansion plans and began to reduce its operations.

By the time of the 1980 strike, manned capacity at BSC was down to 15 million tons, and the work force had been cut to 166,000 from 210,000.

The severity of the pruning was due in part to the depth of the British recession. Output of cars and engineering products, heavy users of steel, has plummeted in the past decade.

"The great tragedy of British steel is not the decline of the British Steel Corp. but the decline in the British manufacturing industries," Mr. MacGregor said recently.

Steel consumption in Britain has

Europe's corporate aircraft management and charter company operating a fleet of:

- 5 Citation II - 1 Falcon 20 - 1 Falcon 50
- 4 Gulfstream II/III - 1 Boeing 737
- 5 Boeing 727 - 2 Boeing 707 - all Executive

JET AVIATION
PRIVATE JET SERVICES

8058 Zurich Airport Tel. 1-814 20 02 34 hrs. Telex 59 820 pjet ch

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS

THE WESTON GROUP

Enquiries to:
CH-1003 LAUSANNE
2 Rue de la Paix.
Telex: 25869.
Tel.: 021/20 17 41.

Markets Closed

All banks and financial markets in the United States were closed Monday for the Independence Day holiday.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only and does not constitute an offer of or invitation to subscribe for any securities.



Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

£30,000,000

14 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Notes 1987

unconditionally guaranteed by

The Republic of France

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Société Générale | Amro International Limited |
| County Bank Limited | Credit Suisse First Boston Limited |
| Daiwa Europe Limited | Hambros Bank Limited |
| Kleinwort, Benson Limited | Merrill Lynch International & Co. |
| Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited | Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited |
| Saudi International Bank, | Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale |
| Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami Limited | |

DOLDER GRAND HOTEL ZURICH

A house of tradition
an outstanding reputation for the very highest standard

Raoul de Gendre, Dir.
Korntenerstrasse 65, CH-8092 Zurich
Telephone 01/251 82 31
Telex 53449 grand ch

Japan Auto Registrations

Reuters

TOKYO — New vehicle registrations in June totaled 347,900, up 21 percent from May and 9 percent from June, 1981, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association said Monday.

U.S. Firm Has Faith In Sun-Kissed Future

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

TRENTON, N.J. — The company's office does not look like much, just a one-story brick structure with a series of hastily built extensions jutting out the back. Inside, Zoltan J. Kiss, a former professional soccer player whose last business venture ended in a bankruptcy filing, munches on a sandwich at his desk while explaining how his six-year-old company lost about \$1.1 million in the past year.

Despite the loss, Mr. Kiss and his company believe that their field of solar-powered electricity is ripe for commercialization, although it is thought generally that such applications are decades away. And Mr. Kiss is also convinced that his Chronar Corp. may beat even the mighty Japanese in the punch. Mr. Kiss is president of Chronar, which has 45 employees.

Mr. Kiss has developed what appears to be an important breakthrough in photovoltaics, a marriage of energy and electronics that produces electricity from sunlight. "The manufacturing cost is already below today's conventional cost of electricity," he said, and he expects further advances in the field to come quickly.

With an initial investment of \$50,000 and total outlays of about \$2 million, much of it from Mr. Kiss's earlier pioneering work with digital watches, Chronar has gone on to engage Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith to coordinate its marketing and capital-raising efforts. Merrill Lynch said the company may have as much as a two-year lead over its competition.

Very Excited
Another enthusiast is Herbert D. Levine, president of Herbert Young Securities, which managed Chronar's first public stock offering last year and which owns some stock-purchase warrants.

"I've been underwriting companies for over 20 years, and I don't think I've ever been more excited about an industry or a company than Chronar," Mr. Levine said. He described his technology as "a major breakthrough."

Others are not so sure. Elliot Berman, chief scientist at Arco Solar Industries in Chatsworth, Calif., was interested enough to order some Chronar material to evaluate it. He said he has a high regard for Mr. Kiss's scientific ability.

But Mr. Berman wondered whether Chronar is really ahead of the field. "I still think it's a horse race," Mr. Berman said, with the Japanese in the lead. "If anybody is ahead, they are," he said.

There are several other U.S. companies active in photovoltaics, including affiliates of Exxon, At-

lantic Richfield, Westinghouse and RCA, which once employed Mr. Kiss as director of electronic research.

Most of those companies have focused on the so-called single crystal silicon technology, whose cost has been cut to \$100 a peak watt from more than \$1,000 a peak watt 20 years ago. Chronar thinks this technology will not be commercially competitive soon. A peak watt is the unit of electricity produced by a cell at maximum solar intensity — noon on a clear day.

The Japanese, like Chronar, have decided to concentrate instead on amorphous silicon, a process in which the atoms are arranged at random rather than in a crystalline pattern. Mr. Kiss thinks Chronar has an advantage in its development of a proprietary way to inexpensively produce the semiconductor thin film that converts sunlight to electricity.

This process, already used in other fields, is called chemical vapor deposition. By contrast, the Japanese use what is called glow discharge deposition, which RCA developed.

At a trade show in Houston last month, Chronar began offering to deliver electric systems — not to be confused with other solar technologies such as passive hot water heating — for as little as \$4 a peak watt. That is less than the cost of electricity from a new nuclear plant and is competitive with electricity fired by oil.

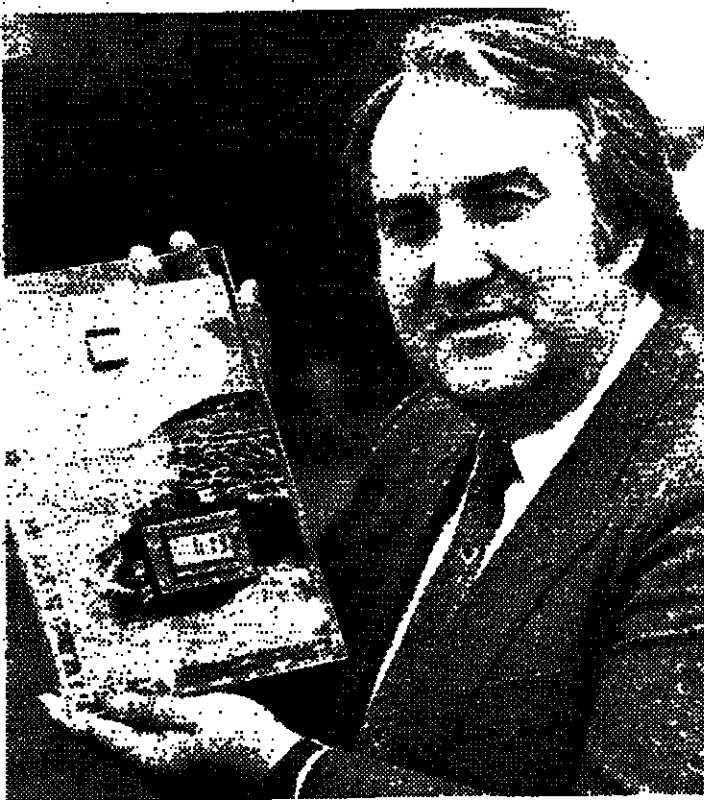
By 1985, Chronar believes it will have chopped this cost to 50 cents a peak watt, and by 1990 it projects a cost of just 30 cents. If this is achieved, solar electricity could be firmly entrenched as an energy source.

"The crossover point in our opinion should occur at a module cost of approximately 70 cents per peak watt," Robert L. San Martin of the Department of Energy told Congress in September. At 40 cents or less, he added, sun-powered electricity could "broadly exploit" utility markets and prompt the installation of solar panels on today's homes.

According to Joseph Lindmeyer, founder-president of Solarex Corp., now 30 percent owned by Standard Oil of Indiana, "the problem with it is that the efficiency is very low" in amorphous silicon.

Mr. Lindmeyer, whose company has worked on this technology for years, also said there is a problem of keeping the material's properties from changing when deployed. "It can only be regarded at the moment as a research approach," he said.

Mr. Kiss, a 50-year-old native of Hungary who came to the United States from Canada in 1961, has a



Zoltan J. Kiss, the president and founder of Chronar Corp., with a small clock powered by an amorphous silicon solar cell.

doctorate in physics from the University of Toronto and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University.

He left RCA in 1969 to found Optel Corp., one of the earliest producers of liquid crystal display technology, that by 1974 had 40 percent of the world digital watch market. As the industry moved overseas, Optel plunged into the red and, five months after Mr. Kiss resigned in 1976, was forced to file under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy law.

Although the technology was developed in the United States, not a single U.S. producer of digital watches remains. "Now that it's a multibillion-dollar business, it's all in the Far East," Mr. Kiss said.

That may be why Mr. Kiss wants his company and perhaps others to establish themselves ahead of the Japanese.

"This is the No. 1 priority industry in Japan — ahead of computers, integrated circuits, everything," he said.

Slump, U.S. Curbs Unhinge British Steel Recovery Plan

(Continued from Page 7)

dropped 37 percent since 1972. Over the same period, consumption has fallen 7 in the United States and 18 percent in West Germany; in Italy it has risen 9 percent.

In this climate, Mr. MacGregor's arrival at BSC was expected to bring further major cuts in manpower and the closing of at least one of the major production centers. Although he continued to reduce the work force, Mr. MacGregor decided on only a small cut in manpower capacity to 14.4 million tons, leaving all the main plants untouched in the hope that an improvement in demand would enable BSC to raise production again.

Since Mr. MacGregor's arrival, the government has agreed to pump in £880 million and write off

£3.5 billion in capital and loans. Until this year, the strategy appeared to have been successful, and BSC's figures were improving by leaps and bounds. But just when BSC seemed to have its house in order, external factors are again forcing the corporation's planners to rethink the future.

W. German Joblessness Up

REUTERS
NUREMBERG, West Germany — The number of West Germans out of work was 1.65 million in June, or 6.8 percent, up slightly from 1.645 million in May, the West German labor office said Monday. The rate was 4.8 percent in June, 1981.

The average seasonally adjusted total in the first half was 1.79 million.

Hitachi's Bright Star Loses Some of Its Shine

(Continued from Page 7)

gy," said Hisamichi Sawa, director of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields in Japan.

Hitachi has tried to ease Japan's dependence on foreign technology since Namihito Odaira founded the company in 1910 in Hitachi City, about 80 miles northeast of Tokyo. Mr. Odaira began his company as a motor repair shop to serve a nearby copper mine. According to the corporate legend, Mr. Odaira was appalled by the fact that all the mine's equipment was imported from the United States and Europe, because the operators considered Japanese equipment untrustworthy. So Mr. Odaira then began making five-horsepower electric motors and, soon thereafter, an integrated line of industrial machinery powered by electric motors.

Hitachi made its first computer in 1957, and a technical link-up with RCA, which dropped out of the computer business in 1971, gave Hitachi much of its early technology. Hitachi's commitment to the computer and semiconductor fields grew in the 1960s.

Then, apparently jolted by the Arab oil embargo, and the company's reliance on energy-consuming machinery for heavy industry, Hitachi shifted its strategic course in the mid-1970s, analysts said. It turned its focus from electric power equipment, such as generators and turbines, toward computers, semiconductors and consumer electronics.

This decision was a gamble. With heavy power equipment, the market in Japan resembles a cartel, according to analysts. Established concerns such as Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric, which is also involved in the data secrets case, sell to companies they have dealt with for years and there is little competition between the established groups. Growth is limited, but so is risk.

"When you start betting your future, as Hitachi did, on something like semiconductors and computers, you're taking some pretty big risks," said James C. Abegglen, vice president of the Boston Consulting Group in Tokyo.

Instead of the somewhat-sequestered electrical equipment market, Hitachi was plunging into the most competitive and rapidly shifting industries in the world.

The change in direction, by most accounts, has been quite successful. Hitachi's electronics division, which includes computers and semiconductors, has been growing about 20 percent a year since 1975, on average. In the latest fiscal year, the division accounted for \$3.3 billion of the company's total sales of \$15.4 billion.

Today, only the consumer products division, with sales of \$3.5 billion in 1981, is larger.

Hitachi's profitability has also

increased steadily in recent years. In the latest fiscal year, when the recession slowed growth in many consumer and industrial markets, Hitachi's after-tax earnings rose 6 percent, to \$571 million. Its pretax profit advanced 13 percent.

The man behind Hitachi's push into computers and semiconductors has been Katsushige Mita, a 58-year-old engineer who became president last year. "It is generally recognized that Mita's brilliance and leadership made this company so successful," said David S. Phillips, a managing director of Morgan Stanley in Tokyo.

Mr. Mita is known within Hitachi as "Mr. Computer," and he rode that business to the top of the corporate hierarchy.

In 1981, Nippon Electric Co. edged out Hitachi to become the second-largest Japanese computer maker, largely on the sales strength of its personal computers. Fujitsu is Japan's leading computer manufacturer.

Some industry analysts said that Hitachi's aggressive commitment to the computer business could have been a factor that created the environment in which some of its employees were willing to pay large sums for confidential information about IBM.

Hitachi makes equipment and programming that is compatible with IBM's large systems. But IBM's introduction last October of the 3081 model group K was apparently going to make it more difficult for outside companies to supply equipment compatible with the top-of-the-line IBM system unless they could figure out the architecture of the 3081-K. Much of the IBM information that Hitachi paid for was said to have been for the 3081-K.

"Some of the Hitachi people may have become overzealous," said one analyst.

The scandal, analysts said, should not do lasting damage to Hitachi. But it is undoubtedly demoralizing to the company's employees.

"This will be big news for a while," said Mr. Phillips. "But I don't think it will fundamentally hurt Hitachi."

The Royal Oak



THE ROYAL OAK
The most exclusive watch in the world

The Bankers Trust Company philosophy:



Excellence is achieved only through consistency and innovation.

And teamwork.

Excellence, in any endeavour, is based on superior performance, day in and day out. And continued success is achieved only when like-minded professionals combine their experience and ingenuity in such a manner as to set them apart.

It is an accomplishment which requires common purpose sparked with rare determination. A drive that provides the ability to perform consistently under pressure. Teamwork. These are parts of a real-life philosophy. A philosophy which yields handsome rewards.

Common purpose and teamwork: how they work for you.

A major construction and engineering firm recently worked with Bankers Trust to evaluate the advantages of refinancing part of its revolving bank credit in a special way. What they needed was a creative finance package that gave them the flexibility to gain access to a range of money markets at the most advantageous interest rates possible.

Working closely with our Corporate Financial Services professionals and our World Corporate bankers, Bankers Trust's Resources Management specialists structured and placed an issue of privately placed promissory notes.

Subsequently, the company appointed Bankers Trust as co-agent in its traditional commercial paper programme. The two financings, which totalled hundreds of millions of dollars, met the needs of a customer with unusually high standards.

Highly skilled people from Bankers Trust's worldwide service network were brought together to work as one, carefully guided by one of our experienced relationship managers. Someone who never forgets the awesome potential of people working diligently toward a common purpose. People inspired by the pursuit of excellence.

This is just one example of the kind of performance into which our philosophy translates. Performance which makes Bankers Trust stand out in our industry. And the kind of performance which helps make our clients first in theirs.



Bankers Trust Company

Worldwide
An international banking network in 35 countries.
280 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017
Member FDIC © Bankers Trust Company.

SPORTS

Italy Shocks Brazil, 3-2; Spain Thwarts England

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BARCELONA — Paolo Rossi scored three goals Monday in leading Italy to a stunning 3-2 upset victory over Brazil here that put the Italians into the World Cup semifinals and eliminated the tournament's odds-on favorites.

In Madrid, Spain held England to a scoreless Group B tie, advancing West Germany to the semi-

WORLD CUP SOCCER

nals against the Group D winner, France. Italy will play Poland in Thursday's other semifinal match.

The winners will play for the championship Sunday in Madrid. For the first time since 1966, Latin America does not have a representative in the cup's final four. Italy's victory gave it a maximum four points from Group C; Brazil finished second, on two points, and disposed champion Argentina had none.

Rossi, who only recently returned to soccer following a two-year suspension for his part in a match-fixing scandal in the Italian League, redeemed himself for ineffective play in Italy's earlier cup matches by scoring in the fifth, 25th and 75th minutes.

Brazil, which needed only a tie to reach the final four, evened the score twice. Socrates scoring in the 12th minute and Falcao in the 68th. But in the final 15 minutes the Italians defended in depth.

Italy started Monday's match with attacking moves that quickly brought dividends. Rossi was unmarked when he ran to the far post to head home Antonio Cabrini's fifth-minute cross from the left.

But Rossi began to find its rhythm; seven minutes later Socrates combined with Zico before finishing the move with an angled right-footed shot past goalkeeper Dino Zoff. Brazil seemed to be in control, with its short-passing moves cutting through and putting the Italian defense under pressure.

Error

But Cerezo made an error in the 25th minute to put Italy back in front. Rossi picked up the Brazilian's lazy pass, spun into the penalty area and beat goalie Waldir Peres with a right-footed shot.

Brazil started the second half urgently, looking for the equalizer. Its pressure was rewarded in the 68th minute when the Italian defense inexplicably backed off from Falcao and allowed the midfielder from medium range.

The Brazilians were then able to leave four men deep, and Italy — which needed a victory to advance — seemed up against it. But from Italy's only corner of the match, in the 75th minute, Marco Tardelli fired a shot that was gathered in by Rossi. From close range, he put the winner past Peres.

It was an unhappy day for Brazil, whose midfield and attack normally is able to make up for any lapses in the defense. But Monday

its attack was muddled, and free-kick specialist Eder could not clear the defensive wall with any of his five dead-ball attempts.

England, which to advance had to win by either two goals or by a one-goal margin in a victory of 3-2 or better, gambled by throwing nearly all its players forward in an attempt to score during Monday's final 10 minutes. Even Captain Kevin Keegan, recently recovered from a back injury, was sent in to bolster a sagging offensive line midway through the second half.

The moves were unavailing. England did not score a goal in the final four hours-plus of cup play and, against Spain, showed a lack of inventive attacking that failed to unlock a massed defense.

The 0-0 tie left England with two points in Group B, one less than West Germany, the 1954 and 1974 title-holder. England bowed out despite being unbeaten in five 1982 cup matches; it won all three first-round games but drew both second-round encounters.

Italy, having won in 1934 and 1938, has a chance to equal Brazil's record of three cup victories. Brazil, with its triumph in Sweden

in 1958, remains the only country to have won the cup outside its own continent.

Pandemonium erupted in Rome and other Italian cities after Italy's victory. Thousands of citizens descended on the center of Rome in cars, motorbikes and scooters with horns blasting and Italian tricolor flags streaming from the windows.

Virtually the whole country had been glued to television sets, enduring the fluctuations of the game.

At Rome's Trevi Fountain, several men who had been watching the game on TV in nearby bars and houses leaped fully clothed into fountain's shallow basin.

Whistles

Three policemen, posted by the fountain to keep order, blew their whistles in vain. They made radio calls for reinforcements as other fans converged on the fountain and threw themselves into the water.

Italian President Sandro Pertini, 85, on an official visit in Paris, watched the match at the Italian embassy there.

He reportedly kept leaping to his feet shouting, "Shoot! Shoot!"



Nolan Ryan, en route to the 48th shutout of his career.

Ryan of Astros 4-Hits Dodgers for 3-0 Triumph

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Nolan Ryan pitched a four-hitter and struck out 10 as Houston defeated Los Angeles, 3-0, here Sunday. It was the 140th time in his 16-season career that Ryan has struck out 10 or more batters in a game. The victory

scored on a bases-loaded walk to Larry Bowa. Sutter gained his 18th save.

Padres 4, Giants 3

In San Diego, pinch hitter Terry Kennedy hit a one-out, bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the ninth to drive in Dave Edwards and give the Padres a 4-3 victory over San Francisco.

Braves 4, Reds 1

In Atlanta, Bob Horner hit two home runs and Bob Walk and Steve Bedrosian combined on a five-hitter as the Braves beat Cincinnati, 4-1, for their fifth straight triumph. Horner, who has 16 homers this season, hit one with a man aboard in the third and one with the bases empty in the fifth.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 1

In the American League, in Milwaukee, Dennis Eckersley pitched a six-hitter and Tony Perez had two run-scoring singles to lead Boston to a 4-1 decision over the Brewers that put the Red Sox back in first place in the Eastern Division. Eckersley (9-6) walked none, struck out six and silenced Milwaukee's home run bats — the Brewers had tied a major league

record with 35 homers in their previous 15 games.

Tigers 6, Orioles 1

In Detroit, Lance Parrish and Mike Ivie both hit home runs to back the three-hit pitching of Dan Petry as the Tigers defeated Baltimore, 6-1.

Yankees 3, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Butch Wynegar's sacrifice fly scored Dave Collins to cap a two-run eighth and reliever George Frazier picked up his second victory in two days as New York downed the Indians, 3-2.

Twins 4, Blue Jays 3

In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti hit a home run on the first pitch of the ninth to nip Toronto for Minnesota, 4-3. Gaetti's game-winning was only the fifth hit off Dave Stieb (6-10). Reliever Jeff Little, called up from Toledo last week, was the winner.

Mariners 3, White Sox 1

In Chicago, Dave Henderson singled home two runs and Gary Gray doubled home another as Seattle defeated the White Sox, 3-1. The victory was the Mariners' fifth in six games.

Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	First Game	Second Game	Third Game
Philadelphia	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Atlanta	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Baltimore	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Boston	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Brewers	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Braves	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Cleveland	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Colorado	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Dodgers	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Edmonton	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Expos	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Giants	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Indians	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Mariners	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Montreal	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
New York	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Padres	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
San Diego	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Seattle	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
St. Louis	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Texas	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Toronto	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Washington	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
White Sox	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0
Yankees	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0	100 000-1 0 0

Connors: Even Better With Age

By Neil Andrus

New York Times Service

WIMBLEDON, England. — The first time was a fairy tale.

Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert were Wimbledon's "love double" in 1974, went to the victory ball as an engaged couple and danced to the strains of "The Girl That I Married."

There was no dancing at the champions' dinner Sunday night. Eight years after he won his first Wimbledon title, Connors, now 29, thanked the management committee for its new attitude, thanked his wife, Patrice, and then paid tribute to John McEnroe, whom he had beaten in five long sets.

"The final we had was the way it should be," Connors said. "I wanted to win this year more than I had been willing to admit, during Wimbledon's two weeks. 'When you win your first one,' he said, 'you never expect to do it. Then, after you win it, you think you'll never win it again. I had a couple of chances slip by. It got to the point where I hadn't won a Grand Slam event in four years.'"

At a time when some thought he might be losing some of his zest for the game, Connors is enjoying one of his finest years, having won five of 11 grand prize tournaments. Does he have a chance to win the year's No. 1 spot? "I'm playing like it," Connors said. "That's been my line all along."

During Wimbledon, Connors had dodged specific comparisons between 1974 and 1982, saying times and attitudes differed. "In 1974," he said, "I had no qualms about hitting anything. Now, because of the years and matches, there's always a second thought: Should I go down the line or cross-court? That's always a detriment. Because of that, maybe my game

isn't as good as '74 — but I'm better."

One quality that has not changed about Connors is his emotional level on the court.

"I don't think it's possible for John and me to play all five sets at one level because of what we're both trying to do," Connors said. "He's going to play his serve and volley, and I'm going to be out there hitting and attacking."

"But the most important part is our attitude — the way we play, my respect for him and his respect for me. There's a lot more that enters into it besides our tennis."

"I think that's why things were so uneven out there [Sunday]. There were even times for me when the match was boring. But from 3-5 in the third, it was high-powered tennis all the way. There was some unbelievable tennis out there."

Connors said he often is unaware of how he rears up on the court. "I like a Ferrari in fifth gear," Sunday was one such time. "Sometimes I don't even know I'm doing it," he said. "I'm going, flowing, I can't even explain it."

"You play, and everything that goes into your thoughts, everything that comes into play is an emotional buildup. For me to let it out is important. It's actually going crazy, that's what it is. Maybe that's what it takes for me to win a match — go crazy."

By the time he went to serve for the match at 5-4 in the marathon's final set, Connors was talking to himself and gesturing after each point.

"That might be bad," he said. "Instead of concentrating on how to play the point, I was saying, 'Three more, three more. Then after I hit that backhand volley, I said, 'Two more, two more. I was going berserk. I was flying. I couldn't get any higher.'"

Connors said he declined an

invitation to play for the United States against Sweden in the Davis Cup quarterfinals this week in St. Louis because of his schedule.

"I feel for McEnroe," he said. "To go into play this week, it's going to be rough on him. Last year, he was like a basket case against Czechoslovakia after he won Wimbledon."

"It's difficult to go and play after a match like we had."

"Don't forget, he rides pretty high too."



Jimmy Connors
 ... it's actually going crazy."

Turbos Heating Up For Second Half Of '82 Grand Prix

The Associated Press

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands. — Chalk one up for the turbocharged Formula One cars, a pair of which dominated as Frenchman Didier Pironi and Brazilian Nelson Piquet finished one-two in the Dutch Grand Prix.

Pironi, in a turbocharged Ferrari, took the lead on Saturday's fifth lap and ran away with the opener of the second half of the world championship series. Piquet, the world champion, drove a Brabham BMW turbo — with which he won the last event in Montreal.

There was nothing the conventionally powered opposition could do against the turbos in the first race on a number of fast circuits where the turbocharged entries are clear favorites.

Pironi finished the 306.14-kilometer (190.23 miles) race in 1 hour, 38 minutes, 3.254 seconds, an average speed of 187.3 kph (116.38 mph). He crossed the line a comfortable 21.6 seconds ahead of Piquet, Finn Keke Rosberg, who was third in a Williams-Ford Cosworth.

It was another dark weekend for the Renault team which pioneered turbocharging in grand prix races.

Although its two cars dominated qualifying and took the front row on the starting grid, neither finished — posting no points for the seventh straight race. Pole-sitter Rene Arnoux's Renault lost a front wheel and plowed into a tire barrier. He escaped with minor bruises.

As Ed Brackley, the 42-year-old U.S. hammer thrower said, "When the Russians turn out a track team, they package the product. We do a patchwork job."

Many of the Americans here did get caught up in the excitement. No one on the U.S. team was more enthusiastic than Mares, who has given up his South African citizenship and will become a U.S. citizen next year. Mares was somewhat embarrassed that his winning time in the 1,500 meters was only 3 minutes, 49.83 seconds — the equivalent of a 4:08.2 mile — but still he was proud.

"You feel very special running for the United States against the Soviet Union," he said. "There are only four of you on the line — two from the United States, two from the USSR."

"And you remember it was the Soviet Union that gave you such a hard time — the ones who packed their bags and walked out of Madison Square Garden in 1981 because they wouldn't run against you because they said you were still South African." He was alluding to the Wasmak-Milrose Games, which the Russians left because Mares was competing.

"I ran here because I felt an obligation," Mares said. "And I wanted to reinforce to the international community that I am an American."

Transactions

BASEBALL
 CLEVELAND — Sent Jerry Dykstra, shortstop, to Charleston of the International League.
 DETROIT — Outlined Aurelio Lopez, pitcher, to Evansville of the American Association.
 ACTIVATED Dave Ruckner, pitcher, from Seattle.
 NEW YORK — Recalled Steve Bissell, first baseman, from Columbus of the International League.
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 MONTREAL — Placed Jerry White, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list and purchased the contract of Brian Hunter, outfielder, from Wichita of the American Association.

U.S. Priorities Aid to Soviet Track Victory

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS. — After the weekend's United States-Soviet Union track and field meet here, the American coaches tried to explain why the Soviet men and women were convincing victors.

It was the first time in dual-meet competition that Soviet men have won on American soil. U.S. men have dominated their part of the rivalry, 15-3, but the Russians are 15-3 overall because Soviet women are 18-0.

"It was a case of them doing better than we thought," said Sam Adams, coach of the U.S. men, who were beaten, 118-100. "They were better than advertised."

"Our people have got to be more competitively tough," said Bert Lyle, whose women's squad lost, 89-67. "Many of the runners on

the U.S. team were not ready for this type of competition."

Maybe so. But a major reason for the U.S. defeat appeared to lie not with athletes who were here but with those who were not. And the major reason those athletes were not here reflected the changing role of international meets and the changing way of thinking of the elite track athlete.

The U.S. winners in the two-day meet included such stars as Evelyn Ashford, Carl Lewis, Sydney Mares and Billy Olson. Absentees included Mary Decker Tabb, Alberto Salazar, Steve Scott, Edwin Moses, James Robinson, Bob Rogers, Matt Centrowitz, Willie Banks, Dan Ripley and Greg Foster.

Only seven of the 19 men who won national titles two weeks ago competed. Ten of the 13 women finalists were here — but the high

percentage is not significant because Ashford and Decker are the only U.S. women in great demand by international meet promoters.

Some of the athletes not here are injured. Most are in Europe for invitational meets — attracted by stronger competition and under-the-table appearance money.

But the best Soviet athletes were here. They are not allowed to make their own arrangements for foreign meets. In addition, international dual meets are still a priority for the Soviet Union and most other nations. In the early years of the United States-Soviet Union meet, which began in 1958 as an antidote to the Cold War, such meets were a high U.S. priority, too.

But they appear to have become old hat to many athletes, and their attitudes toward them are altruistic rather than patriotic. Until that changes, U.S. teams will struggle.

As Ed Brackley, the 42-year-old U.S. hammer thrower said, "When the Russians turn out a track team, they package the product. We do a patchwork job."

Many of the Americans here did get caught up in the excitement. No one on the U.S. team was more enthusiastic than Mares, who has given up his South African citizenship and will become a U.S. citizen next year. Mares was somewhat embarrassed that his winning time in the 1,500 meters was only 3 minutes, 49.83 seconds — the equivalent of a 4:08.2 mile — but still he was proud.

"You feel very special running for the United States against the Soviet Union," he said. "There are only four of you on the line — two from the United States, two from the USSR."

"And you remember it was the Soviet Union that gave you such a hard time — the ones who packed their bags and walked out of Madison Square Garden in 1981 because they wouldn't run against you because they said you were still South African." He was alluding to the Wasmak-Milrose Games, which the Russians left because Mares was competing.

"I ran here because I felt an obligation," Mares said. "And I wanted to reinforce to the international community that I am an American."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Weiskopf Beats Nelson by 1 Stroke

OAK BROOK, Ill. — Tom Weiskopf sank a birdie putt on the final hole Sunday to win the Western Open golf tournament. Larry Nelson, missing a 12-foot putt, bogeyed the 18th to blow the one-shot lead he had held going into the last hole. Weiskopf had a final round of 2-under-par 70 and a Butler National course-record total of 276.

Weiskopf drove 280 yards on the 18th before his 170-yard 6-iron shot stopped seven feet from the pin. After Nelson had three putts from the fringe, Weiskopf sank his winner.

Bob Gilder finished third with a 69 for a 10-under 278; Bill Rogers and Tim Thorpe, with closing-round 70s, tied for fourth at 280.

Pryor Retains WBA Title on TKO

CINCINNATI — Aaron Pryor, the undefeated World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion, retained his title Sunday with a sixth-round technical knockout over Akio Kameda of Japan.

Pryor knocked Kameda down five times, twice in the final round. Referee Ernesto Magana stopped the bout with 1:44 left in the sixth. Pryor, who has held the title for 17 months, improved his record to 31-0. Kameda, the Asian champion, is 17-1.

Willems Wins 3d Stage of Tour

LONGWY, France. — Daniel Willems of Belgium won Monday's third stage of the Tour de France bicycle race, covering the 131 kilometers (about 81 miles) from Nancy in 3 hours, 18 minutes and 17 seconds to edge Serge Demierre of Switzerland. Australian Phil Anderson kept the overall leader's yellow jersey.

ESORTS & GUIDES

DONNA EVITA

ESORT AGENCY

AMSTERDAM

TEL: 258633

CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

CAPRICE

ESORT SERVICE

IN NEW YORK

TEL: 212-737 3291.

* SHE *

ESort Service

AMSTERDAM

Major Credit Cards Accepted

TEL: 222940

CACHET U.S.A.

ESORT SERVICE

NEW YORK 212-242-0838 or

212-474-1310

MIAMI 305-444-5683

FLAUBORNE, N.J. 201-962-5477

Other major cities available.

AMSTERDAM

HONESTY

ESORT SERVICE

212-765-7896

212-765-7754

330 W. 56th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10019

This service has been featured in U.S.A. & International media including radio & T.V.

AMSTERDAM

HONESTY

ESORT SERVICE

212-765-7896

212-765-7754

330 W. 56th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10

Trucker in a Launchchair Soars to 16,000 Feet

Larry Walters, lashed to an aluminum lawn chair buoyed by more than 40 seven-foot balloons, soared 3 miles high from the back yard of his fiancée's home in San Pedro, Calif. The 33-year-old truck driver was carrying CB radios, a BB pistol, an altimeter, a parachute, life jacket and a bottle of soda for refreshment. At 16,000 feet, where his contraption started at least two pilots, Walters got so cold he started bursting the balloons with BB pellets to descend and ended about 10 miles away wrapped around a power line in Long Beach, which caused a brief brownout. "I had this real expensive 35mm camera with me and 10 rolls of film and I forgot to take a single picture of the view," he complained. "It was one hell of a ride."

Federal Aviation Administration officials say they're sure Walters' 45-minute flight broke aviation laws — but they haven't quite figured out which. Richard Ullman, a Princeton University professor trying to land his glider in a hay field at Weatherfield, Vt., miscalculated and wound up stalling for more than an hour atop a 72,000-volt power line. "If the wire had gone across the other wing, that guy would have been a French fry," said a fire department official after Ullman was removed from his perch unharmed. The vacationing professor, a former editorial writer for The New York Times, was rescued by utility workers after they had cut power to the line.

American jazz musicians Chick Corea and Gary Burton broke through barriers of Soviet-U.S. reserve with an unusual jam session hosted by the conservative Composers' Union in Moscow while they were visiting at the invitation of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartmann. The deep-voiced voice of America jazz was warmly greeted. "The Voice of America must be getting through somehow," Hartmann said.

Spanish painter Joan Miró, 89, underwent surgery in Palma, Mallorca, for a cataract in the left eye. The artist's family said he had little vision in the other eye, and he had to stop painting. He had been painting for 60 years, and he had a cataract in the left eye. Last January, Miró had a pacemaker implanted to support his heart.



Susan Mary Alsop: Keeping the show on the road.

ART BUCHWALD The Perks of Quitting

WASHINGTON — The difference between our political system and some others I won't mention is that if you are a high official and fall in disfavor with the leader, instead of asking political asylum you become a very hot literary and show-biz personality.

While Al Haig may have lost many of the perks he was entitled to as secretary of state, his lively career and combative spirit give him an opportunity to laugh all the way to the bank.

This is what happens when someone with a very high profile gets the boot from the government. The first call he receives is from Fast Fingers Dundy, the literary agent. "Al, I just talked to Burntwood Press. They made me an offer of \$1 million for worldwide rights to your book."

"I don't have a book."

"You do now. You're hot, Al. Before you walked the plank for Reagan, I couldn't get \$50 for your memoirs. But after your resignation the phone rang off the hook. Give us a lot of watergate, a lot of Nixon and a lot of the inside stuff on how the Reagan White House gave you the sword, and you'll be the Reader's Digest foldout for February."

"I'm not sure I want to write a book."

"Don't play games, Al. You're hot now, but the attention span in this country is down to 10 minutes. Every week you delay, they'll chop \$200,000 off the offer."

"I'll think about it."

The phone rings in the Haig household again.

"This is Hiram Beaumont with the Beaumont Lecture Bureau. Sorry to hear you lost your job, Mr. Haig, but we were wondering if you would like a lecture date for the Junior League Town Hall series in Rochester this fall?"

Wallaby Born in U.S. Zoo

JACKSON, Miss. — The first albino wallaby born in captivity in the United States emerged from its mother's pouch looking like "a big white rabbit with ungdy legs and legs," a zoo official says. "He's just all white now," Lynn Swigert, director of the Jackson Zoo, said.

WASHINGTON — She sits, like a painting, in her Georgetown drawing room, amid fresh flowers and hand-painted screens and tall vases and candelabra and French period furniture and massive gleaming oils. Most of the oils are "fakes," she confides with a smile. Almost everywhere you look are little porcelain bowls full of filtered cigarettes.

On the phone the day before, Susan Mary Alsop had described this house as a "hideous little gray place that looks from the outside rather like a Victorian girls' reformatory." Not exactly, though there are bars on the street side.

Privileged Background

Susan Mary Alsop is descended directly from early American Jays — as in John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States. "My forebears helped get this show on the road," is how she tosses that off. To say her life has known privilege and connection is like saying Ted Williams saw something white and hit it with a stick.

Half a century ago, with frizzed hair, she was dancing adolescent summer nights away on the ballroom floor of the Bar Harbor Club. Eager boys who would one day go on to Harvard and grow up to be ambassadors held her slender waist while the band sawed sweetly through "Night and Day."

Years later, in Paris (her first husband, Bill Patten, was a reserve attaché at the U.S. Embassy), she would come to know Cecil Beaton and Winston Churchill and Ho Chi Minh and Greta Garbo and the Duke of Windsor and so many others you'd need to rent the Palace of Versailles to get them all to one party.

Meeting With Ho

"We met Ho Chi Minh at the Fontainebleau conference in 1947. We sat at a sidewalk café with him and passed the time. He was this wizened-up little old man with a wispy beard and an absolutely fascinating face. He had superb manners and spoke superb French. That conference was the turning point in French colonial affairs, I believe. Afterward the French sent him packing, he went back to Asia, and we all know what happened."

Susan Mary Alsop is 63 now and an accomplished writer, with her third book just out. She is wearing pearls. A turtleneck scarf is knotted around her neck. Her legs are crossed and the dress is hiked just a modest smidge.

She reaches for one cigarette after another. The cigarettes are little batons, punctuation strokes for bon mots and "my dears."

A Charmed Life

On the mere glittery skim of things, Susan Mary Alsop's life seems to have been so absurdly charmed as to be not quite real, or at least not quite of this time and place.

You think of her in connection with *Wagons-Lits*, sithering off from the Gare de Lyon on "velvet paws so quietly that you hardly realize it is moving. Through the night, after a luxurious dinner, you hurdle through France and when you wake in the morning and pull up the blind it's the Mediterranean you see, carmine blue on the right side of the train, and pink and white and yellow houses that couldn't be French on the left side, everywhere darkest green-black cypress."

Though Susan Mary Alsop has led a "lucky" life, as she will be the first to say, she has not been spared a considerable amount of pain. Her asthmatic father (Peter Augustus Jay, career diplomat), ended sorrowfully, a sister died in girlhood. Her mother lived to be 97 and lay paralyzed upstairs for her last 10 years. (But her mind was like a steel trap: On her deathbed she could remember details of the wedding of Nicholas and Alexandra, which she attended in 1896.)

There was her first husband, Patten, who at the end was existing on a Bennett oxygen machine, gasping for breath with one-third capacity of one lung, withering away from emphysema. This isn't all of Susan Mary Alsop's pain, though perhaps enough to suggest a reason why there may exist a need for her to write instead of "just mulling about," as some grand ladies do.

"I couldn't tell you the anxiety and strains she's known," says Marietta Tree, her correspondent and confidant of nearly 50 years. "She's basically a very serious person. I've seen her lighthearted; I just wish she would be more so. One of the biggest problems is getting her to believe in herself."

Husbands Were Roommates

Susan Mary Jay Patten landed in Washington in 1961 as the bride of Joe Alsop, the famed columnist and Georgetown salon-keeper. She had an 11-year-old daughter, a son a few years older. Bill Patten, her husband of two decades, had died the year before in Paris. Years before, when the century was new, Joe Alsop of Avon, Conn., Bill Patten of South Natick, Mass., had gone to the right schools together. At Harvard, Joe and Bill were roommates. After Bill died, Joe asked for a dance with Susan Mary. Most everyone thought it would be perfect: the best friend stepping in. The waltz lasted a little over a decade; they divorced in 1978.

"Joe just may be one of those people — and perhaps I — who are better off alone. I was in love with him, and he with me. I think I wanted terribly to succeed as his wife and I failed, unfortunately. I imagine some people felt I was marrying Joe to assure a stepfather for my children and give me an interesting life. That simply isn't true. I honestly think there is perfection in our relationship now. We're the best of friends."

Sense of Failure

When that marriage ended, she had a terrible sense of failure. That's how the writing got started. "I was very unhappy, as people always are. Marietta got me to work on my letters. She had saved all of them."

She was 56 and a new career had begun. Now her third book, "Yankies at the Court," has been published. It is a readable, impressively researched historical account of the first U.S. diplomats abroad, especially in Paris. Because of her connections, she had access to private John Jay documents. She combed the Library of Congress, traveled to Spain.

"I think I always had the writing instinct. It went into letters. There was never really any time. I married Joe and that was another sort of life. He had his office in his house and there were always important guests for breakfast, lunch and dinner, and of course I wanted to manage that for him. Too, there is the lecturing. I discovered I could lecture, and that people would actually listen to me. I can't tell you how pleasing it is. This is where vanity comes in. It's done wonders for my morale."

The paintings on her walls are all dim relatives of one sort or another. "Now, that is an old boy there," she says, cackling, pointing to a bearded puffy gentleman on a far wall wearing a uniform of the Revolutionary Army.

"Hasn't he a fierce face? His name is Baron von Steuben and he was Washington's drillmaster. He was a Prussian officer who heard about our cause and who came over and took this army of utterly undisciplined farmers and turned them into something. Rembrandt Peale painted it. Unfortunately my mother had it cut off at the bottom, and so his name is missing. Museum directors come in here and avert their eyes."

She talks of her children. Billy publishes a newspaper in Maine. Her daughter, Anne Crile, lives in New York and works for the wife of the literary agent Irving (Swift) Lazar. "Something to do with Hollywood. I'm not very familiar with Hollywood life."

Postwar Paris

What she is familiar with is Paris. For a time, after World War II, she did volunteer work at a USO center called the Rainbow Corner. She'd fly down the Champs-Élysées on her bicycle. Nobody had cars. She and other Red Cross girls would sit in the lounges with homesick soldiers.

Will she ever go back? She suspects so. Someday. She lets it drop. Paris was a long time ago. She has taken up a cigarette. Her life has struck another match.

WASHINGTON — She sits, like a painting, in her Georgetown drawing room, amid fresh flowers and hand-painted screens and tall vases and candelabra and French period furniture and massive gleaming oils. Most of the oils are "fakes," she confides with a smile. Almost everywhere you look are little porcelain bowls full of filtered cigarettes.

On the phone the day before, Susan Mary Alsop had described this house as a "hideous little gray place that looks from the outside rather like a Victorian girls' reformatory." Not exactly, though there are bars on the street side.

Privileged Background

Susan Mary Alsop is descended directly from early American Jays — as in John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States. "My forebears helped get this show on the road," is how she tosses that off. To say her life has known privilege and connection is like saying Ted Williams saw something white and hit it with a stick.

Half a century ago, with frizzed hair, she was dancing adolescent summer nights away on the ballroom floor of the Bar Harbor Club. Eager boys who would one day go on to Harvard and grow up to be ambassadors held her slender waist while the band sawed sweetly through "Night and Day."

Years later, in Paris (her first husband, Bill Patten, was a reserve attaché at the U.S. Embassy), she would come to know Cecil Beaton and Winston Churchill and Ho Chi Minh and Greta Garbo and the Duke of Windsor and so many others you'd need to rent the Palace of Versailles to get them all to one party.

Meeting With Ho

"We met Ho Chi Minh at the Fontainebleau conference in 1947. We sat at a sidewalk café with him and passed the time. He was this wizened-up little old man with a wispy beard and an absolutely fascinating face. He had superb manners and spoke superb French. That conference was the turning point in French colonial affairs, I believe. Afterward the French sent him packing, he went back to Asia, and we all know what happened."

Susan Mary Alsop is 63 now and an accomplished writer, with her third book just out. She is wearing pearls. A turtleneck scarf is knotted around her neck. Her legs are crossed and the dress is hiked just a modest smidge.

She reaches for one cigarette after another. The cigarettes are little batons, punctuation strokes for bon mots and "my dears."

A Charmed Life

On the mere glittery skim of things, Susan Mary Alsop's life seems to have been so absurdly charmed as to be not quite real, or at least not quite of this time and place.

You think of her in connection with *Wagons-Lits*, sithering off from the Gare de Lyon on "velvet paws so quietly that you hardly realize it is moving. Through the night, after a luxurious dinner, you hurdle through France and when you wake in the morning and pull up the blind it's the Mediterranean you see, carmine blue on the right side of the train, and pink and white and yellow houses that couldn't be French on the left side, everywhere darkest green-black cypress."

Though Susan Mary Alsop has led a "lucky" life, as she will be the first to say, she has not been spared a considerable amount of pain. Her asthmatic father (Peter Augustus Jay, career diplomat), ended sorrowfully, a sister died in girlhood. Her mother lived to be 97 and lay paralyzed upstairs for her last 10 years. (But her mind was like a steel trap: On her deathbed she could remember details of the wedding of Nicholas and Alexandra, which she attended in 1896.)

There was her first husband, Patten, who at the end was existing on a Bennett oxygen machine, gasping for breath with one-third capacity of one lung, withering away from emphysema. This isn't all of Susan Mary Alsop's pain, though perhaps enough to suggest a reason why there may exist a need for her to write instead of "just mulling about," as some grand ladies do.

"I couldn't tell you the anxiety and strains she's known," says Marietta Tree, her correspondent and confidant of nearly 50 years. "She's basically a very serious person. I've seen her lighthearted; I just wish she would be more so. One of the biggest problems is getting her to believe in herself."

Husbands Were Roommates

Susan Mary Jay Patten landed in Washington in 1961 as the bride of Joe Alsop, the famed columnist and Georgetown salon-keeper. She had an 11-year-old daughter, a son a few years older. Bill Patten, her husband of two decades, had died the year before in Paris. Years before, when the century was new, Joe Alsop of Avon, Conn., Bill Patten of South Natick, Mass., had gone to the right schools together. At Harvard, Joe and Bill were roommates. After Bill died, Joe asked for a dance with Susan Mary. Most everyone thought it would be perfect: the best friend stepping in. The waltz lasted a little over a decade; they divorced in 1978.

"Joe just may be one of those people — and perhaps I — who are better off alone. I was in love with him, and he with me. I think I wanted terribly to succeed as his wife and I failed, unfortunately. I imagine some people felt I was marrying Joe to assure a stepfather for my children and give me an interesting life. That simply isn't true. I honestly think there is perfection in our relationship now. We're the best of friends."

Sense of Failure

When that marriage ended, she had a terrible sense of failure. That's how the writing got started. "I was very unhappy, as people always are. Marietta got me to work on my letters. She had saved all of them."

She was 56 and a new career had begun. Now her third book, "Yankies at the Court," has been published. It is a readable, impressively researched historical account of the first U.S. diplomats abroad, especially in Paris. Because of her connections, she had access to private John Jay documents. She combed the Library of Congress, traveled to Spain.

"I think I always had the writing instinct. It went into letters. There was never really any time. I married Joe and that was another sort of life. He had his office in his house and there were always important guests for breakfast, lunch and dinner, and of course I wanted to manage that for him. Too, there is the lecturing. I discovered I could lecture, and that people would actually listen to me. I can't tell you how pleasing it is. This is where vanity comes in. It's done wonders for my morale."

The paintings on her walls are all dim relatives of one sort or another. "Now, that is an old boy there," she says, cackling, pointing to a bearded puffy gentleman on a far wall wearing a uniform of the Revolutionary Army.

"Hasn't he a fierce face? His name is Baron von Steuben and he was Washington's drillmaster. He was a Prussian officer who heard about our cause and who came over and took this army of utterly undisciplined farmers and turned them into something. Rembrandt Peale painted it. Unfortunately my mother had it cut off at the bottom, and so his name is missing. Museum directors come in here and avert their eyes."

She talks of her children. Billy publishes a newspaper in Maine. Her daughter, Anne Crile, lives in New York and works for the wife of the literary agent Irving (Swift) Lazar. "Something to do with Hollywood. I'm not very familiar with Hollywood life."

Postwar Paris

What she is familiar with is Paris. For a time, after World War II, she did volunteer work at a USO center called the Rainbow Corner. She'd fly down the Champs-Élysées on her bicycle. Nobody had cars. She and other Red Cross girls would sit in the lounges with homesick soldiers.

Will she ever go back? She suspects so. Someday. She lets it drop. Paris was a long time ago. She has taken up a cigarette. Her life has struck another match.

WASHINGTON — She sits, like a painting, in her Georgetown drawing room, amid fresh flowers and hand-painted screens and tall vases and candelabra and French period furniture and massive gleaming oils. Most of the oils are "fakes," she confides with a smile. Almost everywhere you look are little porcelain bowls full of filtered cigarettes.

On the phone the day before, Susan Mary Alsop had described this house as a "hideous little gray place that looks from the outside rather like a Victorian girls' reformatory." Not exactly, though there are bars on the street side.

Privileged Background

Susan Mary Alsop is descended directly from early American Jays — as in John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States. "My forebears helped get this show on the road," is how she tosses that off. To say her life has known privilege and connection is like saying Ted Williams saw something white and hit it with a stick.

Half a century ago, with frizzed hair, she was dancing adolescent summer nights away on the ballroom floor of the Bar Harbor Club. Eager boys who would one day go on to Harvard and grow up to be ambassadors held her slender waist while the band sawed sweetly through "Night and Day."

Years later, in Paris (her first husband, Bill Patten, was a reserve attaché at the U.S. Embassy), she would come to know Cecil Beaton and Winston Churchill and Ho Chi Minh and Greta Garbo and the Duke of Windsor and so many others you'd need to rent the Palace of Versailles to get them all to one party.

Meeting With Ho

"We met Ho Chi Minh at the Fontainebleau conference in 1947. We sat at a sidewalk café with him and passed the time. He was this wizened-up little old man with a wispy beard and an absolutely fascinating face. He had superb manners and spoke superb French. That conference was the turning point in French colonial affairs, I believe. Afterward the French sent him packing, he went back to Asia, and we all know what happened."

Susan Mary Alsop is 63 now and an accomplished writer, with her third book just out. She is wearing pearls. A turtleneck scarf is knotted around her neck. Her legs are crossed and the dress is hiked just a modest smidge.

She reaches for one cigarette after another. The cigarettes are little batons, punctuation strokes for bon mots and "my dears."

A Charmed Life

On the mere glittery skim of things, Susan Mary Alsop's life seems to have been so absurdly charmed as to be not quite real, or at least not quite of this time and place.

You think of her in connection with *Wagons-Lits*, sithering off from the Gare de Lyon on "velvet paws so quietly that you hardly realize it is moving. Through the night, after a luxurious dinner, you hurdle through France and when you wake in the morning and pull up the blind it's the Mediterranean you see, carmine blue on the right side of the train, and pink and white and yellow houses that couldn't be French on the left side, everywhere darkest green-black cypress."

Though Susan Mary Alsop has led a "lucky" life, as she will be the first to say, she has not been spared a considerable amount of pain. Her asthmatic father (Peter Augustus Jay, career diplomat), ended sorrowfully, a sister died in girlhood. Her mother lived to be 97 and lay paralyzed upstairs for her last 10 years. (But her mind was like a steel trap: On her deathbed she could remember details of the wedding of Nicholas and Alexandra, which she attended in 1896.)

There was her first husband, Patten, who at the end was existing on a Bennett oxygen machine, gasping for breath with one-third capacity of one lung, withering away from emphysema. This isn't all of Susan Mary Alsop's pain, though perhaps enough to suggest a reason why there may exist a need for her to write instead of "just mulling about," as some grand ladies do.

"I couldn't tell you the anxiety and strains she's known," says Marietta Tree, her correspondent and confidant of nearly 50 years. "She's basically a very serious person. I've seen her lighthearted; I just wish she would be more so. One of the biggest problems is getting her to believe in herself."

Husbands Were Roommates

Susan Mary Jay Patten landed in Washington in 1961 as the bride of Joe Alsop, the famed columnist and Georgetown salon-keeper. She had an 11-year-old daughter, a son a few years older. Bill Patten, her husband of two decades, had died the year before in Paris. Years before, when the century was new, Joe Alsop of Avon, Conn., Bill Patten of South Natick, Mass., had gone to the right schools together. At Harvard, Joe and Bill were roommates. After Bill died, Joe asked for a dance with Susan Mary. Most everyone thought it would be perfect: the best friend stepping in. The waltz lasted a little over a decade; they divorced in 1978.

"Joe just may be one of those people — and perhaps I — who are better off alone. I was in love with him, and he with me. I think I wanted terribly to succeed as his wife and I failed, unfortunately. I imagine some people felt I was marrying Joe to assure a stepfather for my children and give me an interesting life. That simply isn't true. I honestly think there is perfection in our relationship now. We're the best of friends."

Sense of Failure

When that marriage ended, she had a terrible sense of failure. That's how the writing got started. "I was very unhappy, as people always are. Marietta got me to work on my letters. She had saved all of them."

She was 56 and a new career had begun. Now her third book, "Yankies at the Court," has been published. It is a readable, impressively researched historical account of the first U.S. diplomats abroad, especially in Paris. Because of her connections, she had access to private John Jay documents. She combed the Library of Congress, traveled to Spain.

"I think I always had the writing instinct. It went into letters. There was never really any time. I married Joe and that was another sort of life. He had his office in his house and there were always important guests for breakfast, lunch and dinner, and of course I wanted to manage that for him. Too, there is the lecturing. I discovered I could lecture, and that people would actually listen to me. I can't tell you how pleasing it is. This is where vanity comes in. It's done wonders for my morale."

The paintings on her walls are all dim relatives of one sort or another. "Now, that is an old boy there," she says, cackling, pointing to a bearded puffy gentleman on a far wall wearing a uniform of the Revolutionary Army.

"Hasn't he a fierce face? His name is Baron von Steuben and he was Washington's drillmaster. He was a Prussian officer who heard about our cause and who came over and took this army of utterly undisciplined farmers and turned them into something. Rembrandt Peale painted it. Unfortunately my mother had it cut off at the bottom, and so his name is missing. Museum directors come in here and avert their eyes."

She talks of her children. Billy publishes a newspaper in Maine. Her daughter, Anne Crile, lives in New York and works for the wife of the literary agent Irving (Swift) Lazar. "Something to do with Hollywood. I'm not very familiar with Hollywood life."

Postwar Paris

What she is familiar with is Paris. For a time, after World War II, she did volunteer work at a USO center called the Rainbow Corner. She'd fly down the Champs-Élysées on her bicycle. Nobody had cars. She and other Red Cross girls would sit in the lounges with homesick soldiers.

Will she ever go back? She suspects so. Someday. She lets it drop. Paris was a long time ago. She has taken up a cigarette. Her life has struck another match.

WASHINGTON — She sits, like a painting, in her Georgetown drawing room, amid fresh flowers and hand-painted screens and tall vases and candelabra and French period furniture and massive gleaming oils. Most of the oils are "fakes," she confides with a smile. Almost everywhere you look are little porcelain bowls full of filtered cigarettes.

On the phone the day before, Susan Mary Alsop had described this house as a "hideous little gray place that looks from the outside rather like a Victorian girls' reformatory." Not exactly, though there are bars on the street side.

Privileged Background

Susan Mary Alsop is descended directly from early American Jays — as in John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States. "My forebears helped get this show on the road," is how she tosses that off. To say her life has known privilege and connection is like saying Ted Williams saw something white and hit it with a stick.

Half a century ago, with frizzed hair, she was dancing adolescent summer nights away on the ballroom floor of the Bar Harbor Club. Eager boys who would one day go on to Harvard and grow up to be ambassadors held her slender waist while the band sawed sweetly through "Night and Day."

Years later, in Paris (her first husband, Bill Patten, was a reserve attaché at the U.S. Embassy), she would come to know Cecil Beaton and Winston Churchill and Ho Chi Minh and Greta Garbo and the Duke of Windsor and so many others you'd need to rent the Palace of Versailles to get them all to one party.

Meeting With Ho

"We met Ho Chi Minh at the Fontainebleau conference in 1947. We sat at a sidewalk café with him and passed the time. He was this wizened-up little old man with a wispy beard and an absolutely fascinating face. He had superb manners and spoke superb French. That conference was the turning point in French colonial affairs, I believe. Afterward the French sent him packing, he went back to Asia, and we all know what happened."

Susan Mary Alsop is 63 now and an accomplished writer, with her third book just out. She is wearing pearls. A turtleneck scarf is knotted around her neck. Her legs are crossed and the dress is hiked just a modest smidge.

She reaches for one cigarette after another. The cigarettes are little batons, punctuation strokes for bon mots and "my dears."

A Charmed Life

On the mere glittery skim of things, Susan Mary Alsop's life seems to have been so absurdly charmed as to be not quite real, or at least not quite of this time and place.

You think of her in connection with *Wagons-Lits*, sithering off from the Gare de Lyon on "velvet paws so quietly that you hardly realize it is moving. Through the night, after a luxurious dinner, you hurdle through France and when you wake in the morning and pull up the blind it's the Mediterranean you see, carmine blue on the right side of the train, and pink and white and yellow houses that couldn't be French on the left side, everywhere darkest green-black cypress."

Though Susan Mary Alsop has led a "lucky" life, as she will be the first to say, she has not been spared a considerable amount of pain. Her asthmatic father (Peter Augustus Jay, career diplomat), ended sorrowfully, a sister died in girlhood. Her mother lived to be 97 and lay paralyzed upstairs for her last 10 years. (But her mind was like a steel trap: On her deathbed she could remember details of the wedding of Nicholas and Alexandra, which she attended in 1896.)

There was her first husband, Patten, who at the end was existing on a Bennett oxygen machine, gasping for breath with one-third capacity of one lung, withering away from emphysema. This isn't all of Susan Mary Alsop's pain, though perhaps enough to suggest a reason why there may exist a need for her to write instead of "just mulling about," as some grand ladies do.

"I couldn't tell you the anxiety and strains she's known," says Marietta Tree, her correspondent and confidant of nearly 50 years. "She's basically a very serious person. I've seen her lighthearted; I just wish she would be more so. One of the biggest problems is getting her to believe in herself."

Husbands Were Roommates

Susan Mary Jay Patten landed in Washington in 1961 as the bride of Joe Alsop, the famed columnist and Georgetown salon-keeper. She had an 11-year-old daughter, a son a few years older. Bill Patten, her husband of two decades, had died the year before in Paris. Years before, when the century was new, Joe Alsop of Avon, Conn., Bill Patten of South Natick, Mass., had gone to the right schools together. At Harvard, Joe and Bill were roommates. After Bill died, Joe asked for a dance with Susan Mary. Most everyone thought it would be perfect: the best friend stepping in. The waltz lasted a little over a decade; they divorced in 1978.

"Joe just may be one of those people — and perhaps I — who are better off alone. I was in love with him, and he with me. I think I wanted terribly to succeed as his wife and I failed, unfortunately. I imagine some people felt I was marrying Joe to assure a stepfather for my children and give me an interesting life. That simply isn't true. I honestly think there is perfection in our relationship now. We're the best of friends."

Sense of Failure

When that marriage ended, she had a terrible sense of failure. That's how the writing got started. "I was very unhappy, as people always are. Marietta got me to work on my letters. She had saved all of them."

She was 56 and a new career had begun. Now her third book, "Yankies at the Court," has been published. It is a readable, impressively researched historical account of the first U.S. diplomats abroad, especially in Paris. Because of her connections, she had access to private John Jay documents. She combed the Library of Congress, traveled to Spain.

"I think I always had the writing instinct. It went into letters. There was never really any time. I married Joe and that was another sort of life. He had his office in his house and there were always important guests for breakfast, lunch and dinner, and of course I wanted to manage that for him. Too, there is the lecturing. I discovered I could lecture, and that people would actually listen to me. I can't tell you how pleasing it is. This is where vanity comes in. It's done wonders for my morale."

The paintings on her walls are all dim relatives of one sort or another. "Now, that is an old boy there," she says, cackling, pointing to a bearded puffy gentleman on a far wall wearing a uniform of the Revolutionary Army.

"Hasn't he a fierce face? His name is Baron von Steuben and he was Washington's drillmaster. He was a Prussian officer who heard about our cause and who came over and took this army of utterly undisciplined farmers and turned them into something. Rembrandt Peale painted it. Unfortunately my mother had it cut off at the bottom, and so his name is missing. Museum directors come in here and avert their eyes."

She talks of her children. Billy publishes a newspaper in Maine. Her daughter, Anne Crile, lives in New York and works for the wife of the literary agent Irving (Swift) Lazar. "Something to do with Hollywood. I'm not very familiar with Hollywood life."

Postwar Paris

What she is familiar